

JOHN BULL

Vol. VII. No. 181.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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No 289766



*The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull*

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

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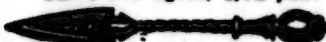
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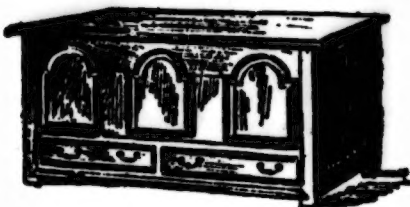
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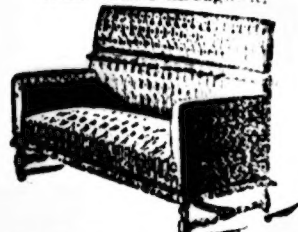
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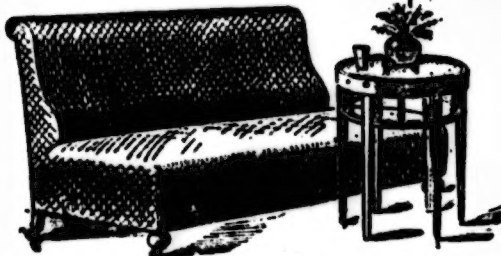
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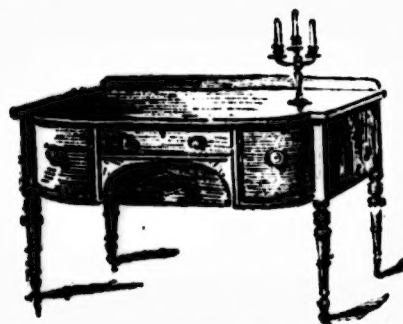


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Vol. VII. No. 181.

Saturday, November 20th, 1909.

One Penny.

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All editorial inquiries MUST BE MADE BY LETTER.

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THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]

The Government is having distinctly bad luck in the post-Budget bye-elections. Bermondsey and Leather, and now Portsmouth and *Dreadnoughts*, with Lord Charlie in the field! And in each case a split vote!

On the other hand, it has had one stroke of good luck—in the defection of Sir Robert Perks. If only Messrs. Whittaker, Leif Jones, Charles Roberts, White, and the rest of the goody-goody-cum-temperance fanatics would follow suit, there would be some chance for the Liberal party.

Let every man, and every woman, who doubts that Señor Ferrer was murdered, read "The Martyrdom of Ferrer," just published, at the price of sixpence, by Watts and Co., 17, Johnson's Court, London. And when it has been read, let it be passed on and on and on till every man and woman in the land knows the true story of a tragedy which for all time will stain the early annals of the twentieth century—ghastly, sickening, and unspeakably wicked.

The John Bull League held a magnificent meeting at Glasgow. Whilst two or three of the local Members of Parliament were "addressing their constituents" in various school-rooms and other small halls, we had the great St. Andrew's Hall crowded with 5,000 persons, and with nearly as many outside clamouring for admission. We had been warned that we should find a Scottish audience cold and unemotional; as a matter of fact, the enthusiasm was greater even than that at the Royal Albert Hall. We have now arranged meetings in Cardiff, Manchester, and Birmingham, the dates being Nov. 25, Dec. 3 and 10, respectively; and we hope also to fix a date for Plymouth or some other southern centre before the end of the year. Having thus, as far as is at present practicable, covered the whole of the country, we shall next year convene meetings from time to time in districts where questions of local importance, requiring the attention of the League, may arise—winding up with a great annual conference and public demonstration in London on Trafalgar Day—for which the Royal Albert Hall is already booked.

By the way, the parsons are beginning to talk about the League. The other day, for instance, the Rev. S. W. Howe, Vicar of Barnet, had something to say about us. He thinks we overlook the fact, when criticising expenditure on foreign missions, that the people who subscribe to such missions are the people who also subscribe to Home missions. For aught we know, that may be so, but Home "missions" are simply one degree less justifiable than foreign ones—so long as there are empty stomachs about. The rev. gentleman misses our point. The courtesy of his references, however, are in marked contrast to those of the Rev. A. T. Gurney, who, in an address on "Heroes and Heroism," at the Salem Institute, Cheltenham, was good enough to describe the League as a combination of "Stock Exchange touts, the sweepings of the public-houses, and the frequenters of race-courses." We wonder where he got the list of members from—or has he, by inadvertence, got hold of that old register of brewery shareholders which we once published?

The three days' fight in Abyssinia, involving the loss of three thousand lives and the devastation of whole provinces, may be regarded as the shadow of coming events. Menelik takes an unconscionable time dying, but his end cannot be far off—and then, anarchy.

Apropos our recent paragraph about the General Motor Cab Company and its chauffeurs, we are assured by the Directors that there is no truth in the complaint that men who pass the necessary tests are unable to obtain cabs, and that, on the contrary, the company is still in want of more drivers.

We understand that we are to have a three-cornered fight in South Hackney—perhaps; even, a four-cornered one; for there is still such a thing as a Free Trade Unionist. Well, let 'em all come.

"Abode of Love"—Sensational Revelations Next Week.

An American journalist in Paris complained bitterly to Monsieur de Valles, Judge-Accuser in the Steinheil case, that for weeks, for no discoverable reason whatever, he was shadowed and subjected to annoyance by detectives and spies until his existence became almost unbearable. But Monsieur the Judge-Accuser pointed out to him that it was his own fault; he shouldn't have hired a black robe for a fancy dress ball, he should not prefer sandals to boots, and he should not go out without his hat. In view of the next horrible murder in Paris, that journalist will probably decide to be rather more careful in his eccentricities.

Justice having been done, we don't intend to say much about the Rev. Stephen James, the Glamorgan Nonconformist minister who got twelve months the other day for defrauding the Great Western Railway Company of sums amounting to £250. As Mr. Justice Coleridge put it on passing sentence, this man was in active profession as a preacher and teacher of the Gospel while acting dishonestly in secret. There are black sheep in every flock—only more in some.

Mr. Eiron, one of the Metropolitan magistrates, has taken a very sensible and a very human view of the case of a man, named Rust, who has for some time been separated from his wife by an order of the Court. Under this order he paid to her until recently ten shillings a week, but having found that she was living with another man, and had, in fact, a child by him, he ceased to pay anything to her. Arrears accumulated to £10, for which his wife claimed. Now many another magistrate would have read Mr. Rust a lecture on the multiplicity of his remedies. Mr. Eiron saved his breath for his porridge, marking his contempt for the present state of the law, which makes divorce for a poor man almost impossible, by ordering him to discharge his debt by one day's imprisonment, the practical effect of which was almost immediate release. It is an ingenious way of cheating a wife living as Mrs. Rust lives of her pound of flesh under a one-sided, unjust law. Solomon could hardly have done it better.

It is but a week or two ago that in commenting on the declaration of Sir John Gorst that he feared Germany's technical schools more than her *Dreadnoughts*, we referred to the destruction of the old English system of apprenticeship. Now we note that Sir John Knill, the new Lord Mayor of London, has pledged himself to do his utmost to bring about its revival. There is, in fact, everything to be said for the old way and nothing against it. Boys were thoroughly taught the business of their masters from beginning to end. Now they are lucky if they have the chance to pick it up as they go along; and let it be said that many masters and many firms take care that they don't. Lads are taken on and shunted off with the most exasperating irresponsibility; they drift from place to place, learning nothing, and as often as not drift into the unskilled labour market, profitless to themselves and profitless to the nation. The remedy is another matter. Will even the Lord Mayor be able to obtain sufficient support for it?

They have a police station at Barry, and, for all we know to the contrary, they need it. But it is an unsanitary abomination, disgusting and unhealthy; and to speak plainly, if the County Council cannot or will not put it into proper condition, they had better make arrangements to accommodate the town's prisoners in a pig-stye. There is only one cell in the place, it has to be used for male and female, and as to its internal arrangements, we should be doing violence to our nostrils, even at this distance, to put thought into words. That is all we have to say, except to ask what the County Council is going to do.

During the winter months, the Stroud Association Football Club organises a series of assaults-at-arms, patronised, we are informed, "by all classes of the community," a portion of the profits being set aside for the benefit of such charities as the Stroud Hospital and the Police Orphanage. "Patronised by all classes of the community" can hardly be correct, however, because a kill-joy concern known as the Stroud District Free Church Council has risen in holy fervour to denounce the boxing-glove contests which take place there as degrading exhibitions "against the moral well-being of those who participate in, as well as those who witness such scenes," wherefore the Council "urges all persons interested in the welfare of the town to exercise their good influence to make these meetings impossible." Not one of this collection of parsons, rabid teetotalers, cranks, and faddists ever patronises or subscribes to any manly sport or recreation, either for Sundays or week-days. All he does is to preach and cant, and shout woe upon the multitude, and endeavour to destroy all human pleasures and amusements outside love-feasts, tea-fights, and bazars for the support of their various little Bethels. They want to see a world spinning on the axis of the Nonconformist Conscience.

We know now what the vicar thinks, but what will the congregation say? It seems that recently the Rev. Meredith Morris, Vicar of St. Thomas, Clydach Vale, sent out 242 offertory envelopes, of which only 59 have been returned. This has moved him to scorn and wrath. "There are people," he says in his parish magazine, "who come to church because they get their religion on the cheap, and it is high time they should be shaken up. They must not expect soft soap and fine words from me. I am not going to spare them. If they cannot tolerate the truth and help pay for the privileges they enjoy, their room is better than their company. These people will not go to dissenting churches because if they did and did not do their share of paying the piper they would get kicked out. . . . At Easter, if the occasion should demand it, I shall publish the name and address of every communicant with the amount each one contributes in the envelope." That is muscular Christianity for you! And so picturesquely getting their religion "on-the cheap"! Fancy Christ talking like this!

One of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent municipal election in Gloucester seems to have a courageous heart, if it is to be measured by his address after the polling was over. "I tender my sincere thanks to those who recorded their votes in my favour," he says, "my respects to those who of their own free will voted against me, my sympathy to the afflicted who could not vote, and to all the rest—their name is legion—my pity." But why does he disguise his sentiments towards those who "didn't care a dum anyhow"?

It would be difficult to give a meaner instance of the way teetotal magistrates use their authority than that furnished by a recent application to the justices at Wellington Petty Sessions, Somerset. The local Volunteers were about to hold their annual dinner and smoking concert, and application for an extension of the hour was made by the licensee of the King's Arms Hotel. To this the local police superintendent said he had no objection to raise. The chairman of the local teetotalers, supplied that deficiency, however. "What do you want it for?" he demanded. "Drinking, I suppose?" and then refused the extension, with the implication that these volunteers, meeting at an annual festival, would make beasts of themselves if they were allowed to continue their festivities for an extra hour. That is surely an insult which they have a right to resent.

On more than one occasion, suspicion has arisen in our minds that *some* street betting prosecutions at all events are "put up jobs," as the phrase goes, on the part of the police. Recent proceedings in Glasgow strengthen those suspicions. We have not space for the details, but the broad facts are that two police officers approached a bookmaker named Kirk with the object of getting a case against another bookmaker named Kirkwood. Kirk was to hand Kirkwood a slip bearing the name of a horse, with three shillings in money. The officers were to watch, and, when Kirk had done his work, he was to tear up a piece of paper as a signal to the officers. Kirk took second thought, told Kirkwood of the plot, Kirkwood referred the matter to his solicitors, the solicitors informed the Chief Constable, the Chief Constable arranged that the programme was to be carried out, the two officers fell into the trap and arrested Kirkwood. Kirkwood was released without any charge being made against him, while the officers were summarily dismissed the force, and Kirkwood has recovered £20 against them as solatium. Now we know how it is sometimes done.

On several occasions lately we have remarked upon the objectionable habit to which testators are prone of leaving small legacies saddled by grotesque and even insulting conditions. However, we must confess to a little mild appreciation of the posthumous joke perpetrated by Mr. Charles Edward Halle, the artist. He left a former servant £60, but he provided specifically that it was not to be free of legacy duty, because the husband of the servant was a Socialist and would therefore appreciate paying a bit for "the benefit of the State."

Mr. Halle, by the way, was the subject of a rather good story, which he used himself to tell. A Bohemian painter called on him one day, and said: "Halle, can you let me have £5?" After a moment's thought, Halle wrote out a cheque for £5 and handed it over. The other man pocketed it, and then said: "Look here, Halle, I don't want this loan to create unpleasantness between us. If I don't pay you soon, every time you see me you'll say: 'There's that damned So-and-So. He owes me £5.' Every time I see you I shall say: 'There's that damned Halle! I owe him £5.' It won't be at all nice. Therefore I'll take the fiver as a gift."

Testimony to the soundness of the views we have promulgated on the desirableness of the Government devoting itself to the development of the country rather than to the repression of the people, continues to accumulate daily. Vol. VI. of the Report of the Royal Commission on Canals, etc., has now been issued. It deals with foreign waterways, and the passages relating to Germany are especially interesting; in particular, if we read them alongside the reports in the newspapers, as to the effect of the new German tobacco taxes. As excessive taxation on industry must do always, the increased tax on tobacco in Germany has thrown hundreds of people out of employment. On the other hand, the new German canals have created employment for thousands. The number of employed persons along the line of these waterways has increased three times as fast as in districts served by railways alone; and hundreds of factories have grown up along the banks. Land adjoining the canals has doubled its value in ten years—State lands, mind you. So is it in Belgium and France. And we go on taxing beer and baccy to raise revenue for the government of the country, and bleat about dukes. Oh, for that Business Government!

Mr. Peary announces his intention to make a dash for the South Pole. Would not it be better for him to make sure of the North one first?

In a recent number we particularised a degrading and brutal exhibition of "sport"—the chase of a tame deer at Shelford, near Cambridge. For some reason or other, by good luck or careful management, the names of the ruffians who hunted and hounded this poor beast from doorway to yard and from yard to roadway, where it fell dead from fright and exhaustion, did not appear in the newspapers. Presumably they were members of the University. If so, this atrocious "run" is their last, for the University authorities have now determined to prohibit the hunting of tame deer by undergraduates, and the Hunt has been ordered to dispose of all the deer they have in their possession. We congratulate the University. We also congratulate English humanity.

We are fervent believers in the desirableness of good manners, even among judges and politicians. That is why we regret both the Balfour-Ure incidents and the remark of Mr. Justice Ridley to a female witness, vaguely described as "a woman," in the Manchester Assize Court. "I don't believe you; I think you are a liar," said the Judge; and the woman, having the instincts of a lady, said in reply: "Thank you, your lordship!" Later, the Judge threatened the woman with all sorts of pains and penalties if she assaulted any of the witnesses in the case. The woman retorted gently: "It will never be necessary to pass such a sentence on me, your lordship. I will go home and nurse my pretty little baby." We trust she did so. We trust also that next time Mr. Justice Ridley is inclined to call a female witness a liar he—will not do it. Even the greatest judge should be a gentleman.

The Church Congress was distressed as to the undoubtedly increasing disposition of all classes of the population to enjoy themselves (so far as their masters and pastors at Westminster will allow them) on the Sabbath, rather than to suffer sermons sadly on that day. Some of the speakers said the public wanted more "Pleasant Sunday Afternoons;" others cursed those amiable but somewhat feeble "attractions." The Reverend Webb-Peploe no doubt was fairly near the mark when he said that all the hard-working classes feel the need nowadays for recreation at the week-end. But his method of enabling them to forget the need does not impress us as likely to prove effective. The clergy, he said, must "preach the Word." As an alternative, may we suggest that they should *live* the Word? When the Church understands the people half as well as its Founder did, is half as tolerant and practically helpful, its empty buildings will soon fill up again. Failing these things, no Sunday afternoon discussions on the Budget, or brass bands, or other flummery will work the miracle.

A very nice-looking young lady at the 'alls used to entertain us years ago by observing what funny things we see when we haven't got our guns. We have been reminded of that young lady recently by the news that "a tourist in Carnarvonshire" had met an eel walking along the high road, far from any water: an eel "27 inches in length and 6 inches in girth." Of course, after the recent rains the eel may have mistaken the dry land for the ocean bed; but we have an idea that he is a relative of the sea-serpent. On the other hand, he may have dropped out of a fishmonger's cart. On the same day as this awful apparition turned up, and also in Carnarvon, curiously enough, some Grimsby fishermen landed a cod "five feet long"—just five feet, not an inch longer, not a hair's breadth shorter. Another coincidence: the same day we learn for the first time of a combined microscope and cinematograph by means of which we can see moving living microbes as about the size of elephants. It's an interesting, not to say surprising, old world.

Sir William Stephenson, speaking to the United Methodist Conference, said, "the Lord's table and the card table did not go together, nor did the class-room with the ball-room." What bunkum! We have known Christians as excellent as Sir William Stephenson himself who enjoyed a game of whist after evening service; whilst if he knew anything of the history of his own faith he would know that it was a joyous thing, full of dancing and song, before he and his kidney discovered that true religion and undefiled consists in wearing a number nine frown for twenty-four hours in every week.

The law is the law, if sometimes an ass; and it must be obeyed—until it is altered. Therefore, perhaps, no one is to blame for the fact that Mr. Edwin Roberts, of Newton Heath, who is over seventy years of age, and could very well do with his old-age pension, remains without it. Still the case of Edwin is one demanding sympathy at least. For some time past a son had helped to maintain him, but lately this son sailed for Canada. Friends advised Edwin to go to the relieving officer and explain things, and ask how he was to go on, pending the granting of his pension. Edwin went and told his tale to the officer; and the latter took down all particulars and gave the old fellow two shillings. Even so large a sum as that will not last for ever; and when it was gone Edwin saw the officer again, and was given two shillings more. "That was the only relief he had;" and it seems a very small set-off against a claim for 5s. per week, which otherwise he would have been entitled to as pension. Whether the officer set before Edwin the risks he ran in obtaining relief for his immediate necessities we do not know. Certainly it was his duty to have done so.

We trust that Mr. Lloyd George has been reading the foreign news with due attention lately. If so, he will have noticed that the new beer taxes in Germany have thrown a large number of men out of work, and (there may be no connection, of course, between the two things) the Socialists, with their promises of work for the workless, and lower beer taxes, have swept the electoral board in Berlin. He may have observed, too, that in Austria the Government has abandoned the proposed beer duties, and intends instead to put a tax on natural and artificial mineral waters. Mr. Lloyd George is not averse to taking a tip now and then from other countries. Well, there are two, in one week. The liquor traffic here is a decreasing quantity; the consumption of gassy temperance drinks, we regret to know, is on the increase. Scientific taxation would recognise this. So perhaps our proposal to add patriotism to the other virtues of the teetotalers may yet bear fruit.

The Llanfairfechan District Council seems to consist of persons who strain at gnats and swallow mountains easily. In saying this, we rely upon the statements of a visitor named Mr. A. B. Seymour. Another visitor, it appears, had complained about "the growing practice" of bathers who "dispense with the use of machines and walk in bathing costumes direct from the lodging-houses into the sea." Of course, as Maeterlinck said recently, "most of us are naked under our clothes"; and these wicked folk at Llanfairfechan apparently wore macintoshes or dressing-gowns over their bathing costumes. Presumably the creature who found them "most objectionable" would like them to carry umbrellas too. Anyway, his protest brought Mr. Seymour into the fray. He makes a perfectly revolting charge. "Both sexes are allowed in the same bathing box at the same time," he says. Our secret service agent informs us that there are hotels in Llanfairfechan where "both sexes are allowed in the same bed at the same time." We must look into this.

Although we are not "Protectionists," we are sanitarians; and, as such, we are opposed to allowing our English people to be poisoned by dung-fed tuberculous pigs from China. Some individuals may like such provender, but that is no reason why frozen consumption bacilli should be sold to the poor in this country as "pork." We welcome good wholesome food, imported under genuine safeguards as to condition, from any and every country; but when this Chinese muck was mentioned first as about to be sent over here, we warned the authorities of its probable dangers. The supposed warranty, which intimates that the stuff is cleanly fed and sound when killed, has turned out to be worthless. Moreover, it is clear that either the precautions at the Port of London are insufficient, or diseased meat cannot be recognised as such when frozen in bulk. This Chinese offal was only prevented from being placed on sale by the better judgment of the City's medical officer of health.

The tendency observable in various quarters, since the Russo-Japanese War, to idealise the Little Brown Man and hold him up as an example worthy of Western emulation is becoming somewhat nauseous. Here we have the Secretary of the United States declaring that it is "of great urgency that the Japanese cult of Bushido should be adopted by Western civilisation." For our own part, we suggest that the fewer new cults that are adopted by Western civilisation, especially from the East, the better. Far be it from us to contend that Western civilisation, especially as it is understood in America, is not capable of many improvements; but a little rational humanitarianism, even enlivened patriotism, will serve us better than all the Japanese Bushido ever quacked about by Japophiles.

The out and out opponents of the House of Lords talk much nonsense about what the Peers may or may not do in the way of interference with Finance Bills. For example, the writer of the Parliamentary letter in the *Daily News*, himself a member of the House of Commons, says:—

I need not pause long over the constitutional aspect of the case, because there can be no pretence that the action of the House of Lords, as contemplated, is anything else than a blunt defiance of every constitutional canon recognised by all parties.

It would be difficult to compress into a single sentence more constitutional inaccuracy. No intelligent man has any doubt whatever that the House of Lords has the absolute right of rejection. It is true that even since the Commonwealth the Commons have refused to assert the right of the House of Lords to interfere with Money Bills, but it is not less true that whenever this claim has been formally advanced it has been with equal success rejected by the House of Lords. And even in 1859, when the question last assumed an acute form as between the two Houses, the Government of the day admitted that in certain circumstances—when extraneous matter is tacked on to a Money Bill—the Lords have the right of rejection.

Whether the Lords would be well advised in exercising that right is quite another matter. The right of the Sovereign to veto any Bill which displeases him, though it may be sent to him backed by an overwhelming majority of both Houses of Parliament, is unquestioned. Not less so is his right to dissolve Parliament if he chooses to do so. But we all know what would happen, or something of what would happen, if the King in these days exercised his prerogative in either direction. So with the Lords. If they throw out the Budget, the relation of two estates of the Realm to one another, come what may, may be radically changed, but that they have the constitutional right to throw it out is not open to dispute.

As almost everybody reads this journal, it is safe to assume that we have landladies among our readers. Let them beware; for a very pleasant-spoken young man is prowling about London and its environs with a view to their undoing. His method is simple and yet ingenious. He goes to the shops of newsagents who exhibit cards describing rooms to let, and there endeavours to obtain the names and addresses of former lodgers on pretence that he needs them with a view to assuring himself of the excellence of the vacant "digs." Thereafter he calls upon the landladies, pretends that their former lodgers are old friends of his, engages rooms, borrows petty cash and—disappears! The frauds are peculiarly heartless; and when their perpetrator is collared, we trust that the magistrate will send him away to free diggings, regular meals, and the needful amount of fresh air and exercise for quite a long time.

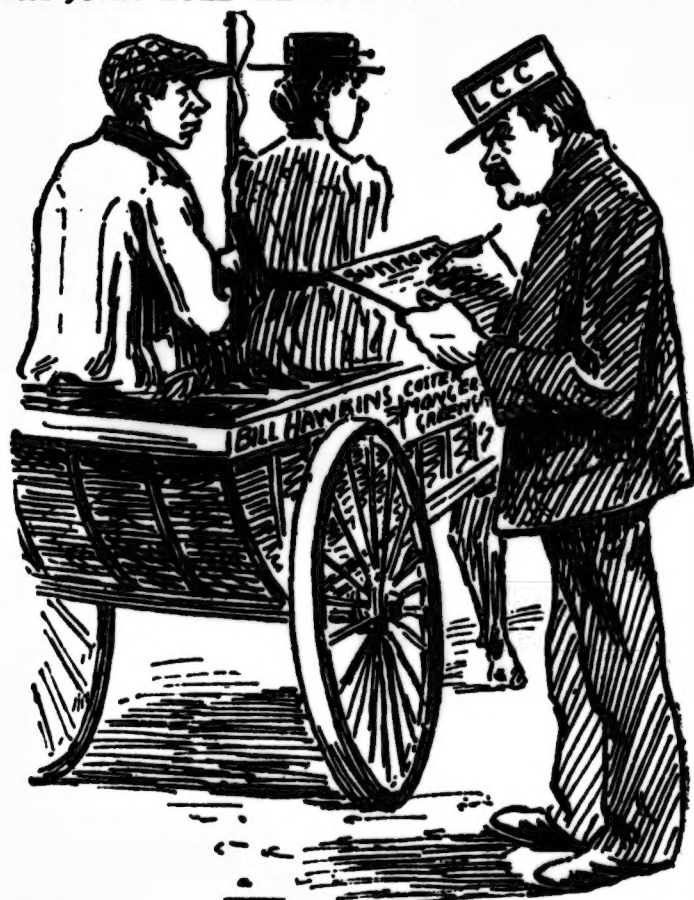
In reference to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 6th November, dealing with the conviction of the cashier of the Walsall branch of Lloyd's Bank for stealing a sovereign, and in which we gave publicity to a statement which had reached us to the effect that the man's son, engaged at the Cannock branch of the same bank, had been requested to resign, we are delighted to learn that this is not so, and that, on the contrary, in view of the fact that the son is now deprived of his father's assistance, the directors have raised his salary. This is as it should be, and we raise our hat, for once, to the Directors.

THE WEEK'S "CHESTNUT":—

Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.

Country vicar meeting lady parishioner with small baby in church porch. "Good morning, Mrs. Johnson. I am very pleased to see you out so soon; but was not it very risky to bring baby to church? Might not he have cried and disturbed the congregation?" Mrs. Johnson: "Oh! there was no fear of that, sir; I took him to the Methody last Sunday to try him."

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE HAS ITS EYE ON—



THE ABSURD PROSECUTIONS OF COSTERMONGERS WHICH THE L.C.C. ARE CONDUCTING FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE "CARRIAGE" LICENCE REGULATIONS.

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

NOTICE.—No more biscuits for births, deaths, or marriages, which creep into the wrong column. Much too gruesome to be funny!

OLD WOMEN.—Biscuits are uncompromisingly denied to papers alluding to "old women o' both sexes." There are so many of them.

WEDDINGS.—No biscuits for bridegrooms wearing picture hats and crepe de chine. Why shouldn't they?

For stating in her book, "Women and Economics," "Many women there are, AND MANY MEN, who, though able to bring forth fine children, are unable to educate them properly."

MRS. GILMAN
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For displaying a notice board bearing an inscription to the following effect: "Any persons found LAYING under these trees, or otherwise trespassing on this property, will be prosecuted."

THE PROPRIETOR OF HORSENDEN HILL,
SUDBURY,
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following passage in the serial story in the "Daily Mirror": "Arthur stared about him with interest. He had NEVER been here before, and he was struck AFRESH with the intense beauty of the scenery."

LOUISE MACK
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that a bride "was attired in a Princess ROBE of white feathers."

THE CLIFTON CHRONICLE
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For describing a man as "PENILESS in a strange country, and WITH VERY LITTLE MONEY."

THE AUTHORS OF A SERIAL STORY IN
THE DAILY MIRROR
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating in his book, "The Glamour of the Impossible," "HE HAD NOT MOVED since Mabel left him there three and a half hours ago. OFTEN HE HAD DARTED JOYFULLY FORWARD at the sight of a hat in the ever-shifting crowd of people that seemed to be Mabel's, only to RETURN DISAPPOINTED TO HIS SEAT,"

COSMO HAMILTON
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "the weather has a CUSTOM of being unusual,"

THE DAILY MIRROR
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Mr. Smith flung his hand round the Liberal BENCHES,"

THE DAILY MAIL
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For alluding to "the PATERNITY ward,"

THE ANDOVER ADVERTISER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For advertising for a "MAN, not under 18,"

THE TENBURY ADVERTISER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "there are MIDDLE-AGED MEN living on the Forest who recollect their FATHERS AND UNCLES attending school and receiving this punishment,"

THE EAST GRINSTEAD OBSERVER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For saying that the Earl of Aberdeen has FOUR sons and one daughter, and the Countess of Aberdeen THREE sons and one daughter.

"WHO'S WHO" FOR 1909
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing the loss of "one penny in COPPER,"

An Advertiser in THE LEEDS EVENING POST
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

W. T. STEAD AND "JULIA" EXPOSED.

A BAREFACED FRAUD, RUN IN THE NAME OF RELIGION—AND CALCULATED TO IMPOSE UPON THE CREDULITY OF GRIEF-STRICKEN AND OVER-WROUGHT PERSONS.

How a JOHN BULL Correspondent, passing himself off as a medical man, had communion with his father and some of his deceased patients!

We think it about time that someone, not afraid of plain speaking, tore aside the veil from "Julia's Bureau," of Norfolk Street, Strand, London—through the medium of which, it will be remembered, the public were recently asked to believe that the late Mr. Gladstone had expressed his views on the Budget of Mr. Lloyd George!

We will not waste words in tracing the career of its founder, Mr. W. T. Stead, from the time of his "Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon" down to his latest rôle. We simply say that he is a fraud. And we come at once to his present occupation—that of Master of Ceremonies for the purpose of introducing simple-minded folk to their departed friends and relatives, through "Julia's Bureau."

THE SOLE OBJECT OF THE BUREAU.

Before we ask who "Julia" is, or was, let us, apropos the Gladstone incident, first quote a few lines from the official statement of the Bureau's object:—

It is an institution founded for one purpose, and one purpose only, namely, that of enabling those who have lost their dead to get in touch with them again. It is to administer to the aching heart—not to satisfy the inquisitive brain.

The Bureau is opened SOLELY for the purpose of enabling the bereaved to secure the consolation of knowing that their dead still live and love.

Its ONE AND ONLY object is to help those who mourn to communicate with their loved ones. These are the objects of Julia's Bureau, AND ITS ONLY OBJECTS.

How far Stead can reconcile such object, and such SOLE OBJECT, with interviewing a departed statesman on the details of the Budget we leave him to explain.

WHO IS "JULIA"?

Now who is "Julia"? She is the spirit of a lady with the very unromantic name of Julia A. Ames, said to have been a Chicago journalist—and therefore no doubt a person of veracious character—who died some fifteen years ago, and who, shortly after "crossing over," sent a message to Stead asking him to establish this Bureau! And to show the blasphemy of the whole thing, let us quote an "Extract from the minutes of Julia's Bureau Sitting," as recently as June 28th last. It appears that the Bureau has a "morning circle," and that Stead asked Julia to draft a prayer for use on these occasions; and this was her reply, "written automatically by W. T. Stead's hand"!

"JULIA'S PRAYER."

JULIA A. AMES: I have no more authority to prescribe your prayers than anyone else. I only supply a framework that may be used either with, or alternately with, the Lord's Prayer, by anyone who feels a difficulty in addressing our Father in his or her own terms. Alter or vary as you please. I only put down the heads of what we on this side regard as the objects to be sought for:—

O God, Who art the Father of all the spirits who inhabit Thy Universe of Love, we come to Thee this morning as obedient children, to be taught our duty and to receive strength faith-born to do it. Almighty, Whose name and nature is Love, enable us to be living Temples of Love—Love to Thee, Love to each other, and Love to all the spirits that live in Thy whole Universe. Allow us the liberty of children with a Father, and enable us to have wisdom and power to make manifest to the children of men the reality and the glory of the Love which has triumphed over Death, and enabled us to bridge the grave for all who love. These things

we ask in the name and for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ, our risen Saviour. Amen.

"The above message," we are told, "was afterwards submitted to Julia's other secretary, through whom she wrote automatically as follows:—'Yes, this is what I wish you all to feel—the sense of throwing yourselves on the mercy and Love of God in Christ.'"

A SUPPLIANT TO THE BUREAU.

We accordingly give the experiences of a gentleman who sought communion, through the good offices of "Julia," with some of those who had "crossed over." He represented himself as a young medical man, deeply interested in certain surgical experiments, and desirous of ascertaining first, the views of his late father, who was an eminent surgeon, and incidentally those of some of his own imaginary patients, upon certain surgical operations and medical theories. Of course, we are prepared to be told that a man who, in this dishonest state of mind, seeks the guidance of the "Sensitives"—which is the name Stead gives his mediums—must not expect "good results"; but we shall see.

Now let our informant tell his own story:—

In company with a friend I made my way to the Bureau on Wednesday, November 3rd. In the first place, I was informed that all persons who wished to consult departed friends or relatives must sign a form of application prescribed by the Director. (On asking who the Director was, I was informed that Julia directs the business personally.) This is the Form:—

I, ..., having done my best to study the subject of communication with the other world, hereby make application for the use of the Bureau in order to attempt to enter into communication with, my, late of, who passed into the Spirit World on This application is solely prompted by motives of affection, in the belief that, if it be permitted, the deceased would desire such an opening up of communication as earnestly as does the applicant. *I have read the pamphlet entitled, "Julia's Bureau and Borderland Library," and also the first series of "Letters from Julia." With a full understanding of conditions, limitations, and dangers as defined in the pamphlet, I make this application, and I am willing to submit in all things to the decision of the Director of the Bureau conveyed to me by one or other of her amanuenses.*

SOME LITERATURE AND A "SPIRIT INDICATOR."

It will be noticed that the applicant must have read two publications by Mr. Stead, which are supplied at the Bureau! The first is a penny pamphlet, entitled "Julia's Bureau and Borderland Library," the second a series of "Letters" (price 1s.), written by the hand of Mr. Stead at the spiritual dictation of Julia! I pleaded that I was in a hurry, and hoped that the reading of these publications might be dispensed with. The reply was that Julia "absolutely insisted on it." I then learnt that a perusal of the publications already mentioned is "the very least one can do" if one desires to communicate, and it is considered "a more satisfactory test of sincerity to become a subscriber to the Borderland Library," established by Mr. Stead, which, in return for a payment of one guinea a year, will supply other edifying works! Studying the literature, I learnt that "Those who wish to try whether they have any physical mediumship can have the Spirit Indicator sent them post free for three shillings"; and I was relieved to read that "No harm will be done by experimenting with this instru-

ment if it be borne in mind that the lower intelligences seem to be peculiarly attracted to such physical means of communication, and that the communications should never be taken too seriously." I accordingly purchased a "spirit indicator." It proved to be a sort of planchette, only differing from the ordinary planchette in the fact that instead of being fitted with a pencil it was fitted with an indicator, which pointed to the letters of the alphabet.

THE OFFICE EXPENSES.

To return to the Bureau itself. Its business is conducted at Mowbray House in Norfolk Street, behind a door on which you will find the title *Review of Reviews*. I was therefore rather surprised to see that Mr. Stead estimates the expenses of rent and other charges at £1,000 per annum, which he claims to bear himself. *The pamphlet certainly suggests that these charges are incurred solely in connection with Julia's Bureau.* Every case is said to entail an out-of-pocket expenditure of two guineas over and above the expense of offices, and "a minimum of three cases a day," it is stated, "will therefore involve an outlay of nearly £2,000 a year." But Julia has forbidden the exaction of any fee beyond the subscriptions to the Borderland Library, which you are instructed *you must on no account confuse with payment for the use of the Bureau.* I quote the pamphlet: "Julia's answer was we must walk by faith, nothing doubting: we must not charge applicants any fee for the services of the Bureau, but that after their application has been dealt with, those who have benefited by the Bureau are allowed, if they so please, of their own free will, to contribute either two guineas to defray the cost of another case, or any multiple of two guineas as a thank-offering to her Bureau. . . . I am going to rely upon her assurance that the necessary funds will not fail to be provided when they are needed." If one reads this in conjunction with the lines on page 20, "Unless 'Julia's letters' and 'Julia's Bureau' have been read by the applicant the application will be rejected," and if one reflects how tempting is the offer of a Spirit Indicator at three shillings, and how strongly one is recommended to become a guinea subscriber to the Library, one begins to believe that the business may not be so very unprofitable!

I was told, on receiving my form of application, that when the application was handed in it would first be "sensed" by a clairvoyant on the regular staff. If the clairvoyant passed it, it would then be simultaneously submitted on two forms for the approval of Julia in two different places and by two different local secretaries (one of them being Mr. Stead) the same evening. An affirmative answer in both cases would give me the right to proceed to a *séance*; a negative answer would mean that my application was rejected. It is stated, by the way, that it is a very rare occurrence to get a negative answer.

I then secured a further form, very cunningly constructed to give the appearance of readiness on the part of the Bureaucrats to submit to something like evidential tests. Here it is:—

I would regard it as satisfactory evidence that I had been put in communication with my beloved one if the Sensitives could give some of the following particulars:—

1. PERSONAL PARTICULARS.—(a) Name in full; (b) Date of birth; (c) Date of death; (d) Place of death.
2. PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF DECEASED.—(a) Approximate height; (b) Apparent age; (c) General complexion; (d) Colour of hair and eyes; (e) Moustache and beard; (f) Expression of features; (g) Any peculiarity of gesture.
3. DESCRIPTION OF DEATH.—(a) Apparent cause of; (b) Scene at death; (c) Any incidents or messages.
4. REFERENCE TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING INCIDENTS IN PAST LIFE KNOWN TO THE DECEASED AND MYSELF WHICH HE MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO REMEMBER.
5. GIVING ANY NAMES.—(a) Of relatives or friends; (b) Of places or houses known to us; (c) Pet names or nicknames.
6. GIVING ANY MESSAGE TO ME ABOUT PERSONS OR AFFAIRS NOT KNOWN TO THE SENSITIVE, AS, FOR INSTANCE, —
7. THE USE OF ANY CHARACTERISTIC WORDS, PHRASES, SLANG, ETC.

If all or any of the above are obtained from the Sensitives,

I will be satisfied that, if telepathy be excluded, I have been put in communication with my dead.

If the Sensitives were to give me a message containing information known to the deceased but which was not in my possession, and which I subsequently verified as true, I should regard it as suggesting that in the other cases telepathy was not the explanation. To further ascertain whether the telepathic hypothesis is to be relied upon I undertake, as each Sensitive is drawing to the close of the sitting, to try to impress as strongly as I can upon their mind the name of —, who has no connection whatever with my beloved dead.

I sign this and will seal it before going to the Sensitives, and undertake to forward the envelope with seal unbroken to the Bureau after annotating the reports of the sitting.

PREPARING FOR THE SEANCE.

I represented myself as being in haste to get into communication with my deceased father, a well-known surgeon, who devoted much of his life to research in connection with the cause, nature, and treatment of a certain disease. I professed to have made certain discoveries myself, and to be desirous of obtaining his advice upon them; and I asked the clerk at the Bureau with whom I had been dealing from the beginning whether it would be possible for any of their regular staff of "sensitives" to give me a private *séance* in the course of the evening. I insisted that it was necessary that the clairvoyant should be one whom they employed and trusted, and whom they could recommend as honest. I was informed that Mr. Stead's name, and the fact that he conducted each case at a substantial pecuniary loss, should be a perfectly satisfactory guarantee of the honesty and integrity of all employed. I was then told that the most suitable clairvoyant for my purpose would be the actual medium who, I was informed privately, conducted the famous interview with Mr. Gladstone, and who was qualified to deal with scientific spirits, as he was frequently asked to attend in Harley Street in order to help medical men in diagnosing difficult cases. 10s. 6d. seemed to be a usual charge, a guinea was considered liberal, and the suggestion of two guineas was received with the rather amusing comment that "it would not do to pamper him." A booklet was consulted, and as it was found that he was not lecturing that night, as he frequently does, at the Eustace Miles Restaurant, I proceeded to his address, but was disappointed to find that he was away for the night lecturing at Huntingdon. I therefore returned to the office, and was informed (this time by a lady in attendance, who produced a long list of names) that there were among them two other "sensitives" who had been employed by the Bureau frequently, and who could be honestly recommended. They were both holding "circles" at their homes that night, to which entrance could be obtained at a cost of two shillings.

I MEET THE MEDIUM.

I elected to consult one of them, an elderly lady in Maida Vale; but on my arrival I was disappointed to hear that she was taking a rest, and not holding a "circle" that night. She consented, however, for a guinea an hour to accord me a private sitting. I was accompanied by my friend, and stated the nature of my business as I had done at the Bureau. I also told her my father's name. After hearing it, and before the *séance*, she left the room. I noted a photograph of "Julia" on her mantelpiece, which she told me had been presented to her by Mr. Stead, who had written a name and date beneath it.

She then returned to the room and asked me for some article belonging to my late father, and I gave her his watch. She then closed her eyes, holding the watch in one hand and my hand in the other, and requested me not to cross my legs, as it interfered with the magnetic current, and proceeded to exhibit signs of severe agitation.

(To be continued.)

(Next week we shall give a full account of the *séance*, together with a subsequent one with the "Gladstone" medium.)

OPEN LETTERS, POSTCARDS, AND TELEGRAMS

To Sir R. W. Perks, M.P., House of Commons.

DEAR PERKY,—Are you not a little ungrateful? I read that you have determined not to contest Louth at the next General Election for several reasons, one of them being that the Gov. has done nothing for Nonconformity, and that if it is returned to power it will do as little in the next as it has done in the present Parliament. But even if Ministers haven't done anything for Nonconformity (and why should they?), you cannot at any rate complain that they have done nothing for Perks. They gave him a knighthood, and Perks may possibly have thought that they should also have found him a post in the Ministry. Unfortunately, they do not seem to have estimated Perks at his true value, which is apparently the value Perks puts upon himself. But even if it be true that the Government have done nothing for Nonconformity, leaving Perks out of question, in my opinion more than half their troubles have arisen from the fact that they have truckled to Nonconformity in every possible way; wasted upon Nonconformity time and opportunity which should have been given to the nation. Excepting Perks, Sir, there are few persons capable of recalling the events of political history since the Liberals have been in office who will venture to dispute what I say. However, Perks has revolted. He has revolted before, but this revolt appears to be final. Nobody wonders, Sir, and nobody cares. As a matter of fact, you have been getting too Perky, and, personally, I shall be glad to see the Liberal Party weeded of cold-blooded Kill-Joys of your type. You have been its curse during the past four years. All that now remains is for the Right Hon. Sir Thos. Whittaker—late plain Tom Whittaker—to declare that the Government has done nothing for Temperance—and then he may go too. Oh, ye Pharisees!

JOHN BULL.

To Miss Kitty Marion, Militant Suffragette.

DEAR KITTY,—If your photograph is to be trusted, you are a bright and buxom wench. But I am afraid you have allowed your enthusiasm to run away with you, and it was almost indiscreet of you to gnaw a hole in your pillow, tear up a Bible, and set fire to your cell. Such behaviour is more like an argument in favour of compulsory military service for women than a proof of political perspicacity. I suggest that somebody should find you a husband. Anything to restrain your exuberance.

JOHN BULL.

To Bailie Guest, Police Court, St. Rollox, Glasgow.

SIR,—On a former occasion I addressed myself to you in terms which I can assure you gave me little pleasure. I have now a happier duty, and it is to congratulate you on the tactful sympathy you showed in dealing with a charge in which the whole future of a young couple was involved. The story is not a new one by any means. Magistrates in London, magistrates in every British city, have heard it told time and time again, with hardly a variation. The husband, charged with attacking his wife with a knife and threatening to cut her throat, was hardly more than a boy, and she had not yet finished being a girl. There was unhappiness, with a mother-in-law in it. The girl-wife seems to have had a bitter and bickering tongue, the husband went out and got more drink than was good for him as often as he could—and after a year of married life the husband was before you.

In a case of this kind it is easy for a magistrate to go astray, to commit a moral blunder under the disguise of a just punishment. I am glad you did not do that, Bailie. I am glad that behind this charge you saw the misery of two young lives and the break-up of a home with consequences to both of them no one could forecast; and that seeing these things you "brought the complainer to her husband's side at the bar," told her you were not at all satisfied she had done what was right, and that you were sure her husband had done a great deal that was wrong; that you would put them both on probation for six months, that you hoped the wife would find some other place for her mother to live, and make the home happy for her husband, and that "if they were wise they would forget all this trouble and live peacefully, if not for the sake of one another, then for the sake of the child."

This was such a paternal, such a human, such a common-sense way of looking at the matter, Bailie, that I am not surprised to read the comment of the local reporter of the case that "the wife was visibly affected by the sympathetic words, and the probation bond having been signed, husband and wife left the court together." I am not overmuch given to sentiment, Sir, but I like to

see our complex human story—our wrongs, our rights, our sufferings, our sins, even our legal offences, read not only in a human light, but judged in it. It is for this reason I am writing to tell you that I have placed this wise and kindly decision to the credit of your account in my Book of Judges, and have struck from the debit side the other items which I had previously written up.

JOHN BULL.

To Mr. Justice Pickford, Royal Courts of Justice, London.

M'LUD,—I have been struck with the remarkable police evidence in a case before your lordship while you were on circuit at Leicester. The indictment charged the prisoner, a female market quack, with "supplying to Rosanna James a certain noxious thing, to wit, aloes, with intent," etc. For some reason not disclosed—perhaps for no other reason than that furnished by their imaginations—the police suspected the woman of selling pills with the object of relieving her sex of the responsibility of maternity. Such creatures do exist, my lord, as all of us know, and no doubt they carry on an abominable and dangerous trade—which is also a crime; and because it is a crime punishable by a long term of penal servitude, it is obvious that the evidence by which it is sought to be proved should be beyond suspicion and beyond taint.

But what was revealed in this case? The police, not being able to find even one independent person to enable them to establish their case, put up this Rosanna James to induce the prisoner to commit the crime charged in the indictment. She was instructed by them to go to the defendant's stall with her mouth full of lies, and thus obtain pills for her supposed purposes. Whatever she told the prisoner, she got the pills and at once took them to the police. The prisoner, who went into the witness-box, emphatically denied that the woman to whom she sold the pills had made the alleged representations, and, in the end, the case broke down—and rightly broke down. But I regret to note that, instead of condemning the methods adopted by the police, you excused them on the ground that some crimes would never be detected unless such methods were employed. My lord, I say that this is a dangerous and a monstrous doctrine. Do you call it detecting crime to induce another to commit it? Because the police take it into their heads to suspect citizens of doing this or that contrary to the law, have we come to the pass that British judges are to encourage them in manufacturing, by themselves or their agents, evidence to support their suspicions? Under such a system of lying and trickery what citizen is safe? My lord, I view with utter abhorrence and with the gravest alarm this increasing tendency of our heads of police to introduce into the detective system of this country the methods of the secret police of Russia. It is not only alien to British soil, but it is alien to British ideas of justice, and I venture to hope that on no future occasion will your lordship, or any other British judge, give it the support or encouragement of judicial sanction.

JOHN BULL.

To H.M. The King of Portugal.

SIRE,—I hope you enjoyed your visit to Madrid, and am very glad to see you over here. But please do not imagine that you will be allowed to carry off an English princess. The tenure of your throne is far too insecure for me to allow any of my people to share your lot. Look at the position of the unfortunate Queen of Spain!

JOHN BULL.

To Edward Goulding, Esq., M.P.

MY DEAR PADDY,—I suppose you intended to be complimentary when you observed that "Sir Robert Perks, as a shrewd business man, quits the sinking ship." It was, however, quite a pretty way of comparing him to a rodent. Still, perhaps that is what you really meant—in which case I certainly shall not quarrel with you.

JOHN BULL.

Lieutenant Oloff De Wett.

You were, of course, quite right to obtain punishment of mutinous marine, but venture to enquire how gentleman of your exotic nomenclature happens to serve in British Navy.

BULL.

"THE ABODE OF LOVE."

SMYTH-PIGOTT BOLTS TO NORWAY.

Next week, we shall openly charge Smyth-Pigott with offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and other specific crimes. In the meantime, upon having his attention called to our further exposures he has bolted to Norway.

Enormous Success of THE CAXTON BALZAC.

Owing to the enormous and unprecedented demand for the Caxton Balzac—the only complete and unexpurgated edition of this author ever issued in English—the Caxton Publishing Company beg to inform subscribers that they are unable to promise delivery within three weeks after receipt of order.

While apologising to those whom it concerns for this delay, the Publishers beg to assure all who contemplate the acquisition of this unique edition that, in view of the rapidly approaching Christmas rush, all orders will be dealt with strictly in order of priority, and that the slightest delay in sending in the order may result in many weeks' further waiting for delivery.

NO fact in the literary history of the time is more encouraging to those who are interested in the development of sound literary taste than the steady progress of the fame of Balzac during the past few years. With the celebration of the Balzac Centenary there began one of those strange literary awakenings for which it is not easy to account. English readers became anxious to read Balzac. But the demand was for the complete text, for a just translation that should give the works of the Author as they were written, in all their integrity and without gloss, change, or expurgation.

Balzac saw all Life, all Character, and all happenings simply as raw material to be manufactured into stories. He studied humanity and the machinery of society in a scientific spirit, and was himself at once a realist and a visionary.

Balzac never idealised; he drew men and women as they are. And so his novels are meat for the strong, and they make their special and distinct appeal to the sincere soul.

An Unexpurgated Edition.

The issue in English of the only complete and unexpurgated edition of the works of Balzac by the Caxton Publishing Company is, therefore, an event the importance of which will be fully understood by the book-buyer who has knowledge of book values.

Type, binding and paper have all been specially chosen in a style befitting the definitive edition of a standard author.

But it is the fact that this is the only complete and unexpurgated edition issued in English that the publishers naturally desire to emphasise.

These beautiful volumes include the eighty-five novels Honoré de Balzac wrote in his twenty active working years.

The Comedy of Life.

The marvellous "Comédie Humaine," in which Balzac incorporated so many of his stories when he had been writing already ten years, is a series the plan of which has no parallel in the History of Fiction.

Its sub-divisions were continually altered, re-arranged, and added to by Balzac himself up to the time of his death. The "Human Comedy"—or "The Comedy of Life"—consists of stories of Private Life, Provincial Life, Parisian Life, Political Life, Military Life, Country Life, all connected by the fine web of a narrative that has the Paris of the Restoration for its centre.

These were ultimately classified by M. Michel Lévy, the Publisher of the Paris "Edition Définitive," according to the author's final intentions.

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THE TORTURE OF MME. STEINHEIL.

By HERBERT VIVIAN.

The procedure of British law-courts leaves much to be desired, and many innocent persons are sent to prison or the scaffold every year. But their trials are models of propriety compared with the hideous travesties of justice which take place every day in France. A few members of our Bar sometimes disgrace themselves and their profession by browbeating witnesses and terrifying timid women. But never in the whole history of our Courts, never even in the imagination of our most riotous novelists, has any British barrister allowed himself one-hundredth part of the offensive licence which is accepted as a matter of course in a French judge.

Having read the full verbatim report of Mme. Steinheil's trial, I offer a few observations. On the night of May 30th, 1908, she was awakened by men in strange disguises, and a red-haired woman, armed with lanterns and revolvers. She was gagged, bound, and beaten; for hours she remained in a swoon. Meanwhile, her husband was murdered and her mother died through swallowing false teeth. Minute investigations by the police cast no suspicions of complicity upon her.

But the press and public began to whisper. The melodramatic character of the assault aroused comments. It occurred to no one that an improbable story is often the most probable, that a clever woman does not invent fantastic details when simple ones would be far more convincing. Moreover, it was only ascertained much later that stage garments had been stolen from the Hebrew Theatre a day or two before. Still, however, the police made no move. But, after some five months, Mme. Steinheil, smarting under the suspicions of her friends, worried by inquisitive journalists, committed an indiscretion. Among her acquaintances were several officials, from whom she had learned the methods of French detectives. So she hid a pearl in the pocket-book of her servant, in order that his papers might be searched. It was found that he had been in the habit of stealing letters, but there was no proof of his connection with the crime, and the discovery of her indiscretion led to her arrest.

So far, there is little to complain of. But for the next twelve months, Mme. Steinheil was subjected to all the torture of the French judicial system. Any child could have shown that it was physically impossible for her to kill her husband. Any man of the world could have explained that she had no interest in ridding herself of that complaisant person. But twelve months were spent in attempts to entangle her into confession of a crime which she could not conceivably have committed.

Spies were placed in her cell at night to listen for the stray talk of her sleep. The crime was reconstituted over and over again. If she contrived by a happy dispensation of Providence to snatch a few minutes of slumber in her agony, masked detectives with lanterns and disguises would be suddenly introduced into her cell; she would be rudely awakened in the hope that in her terror she might say something which might be construed into the semblance of a confession. Examinations and cross-examinations by foul-mouthed and insulting bores were repeated incessantly, particular care being taken to choose the moments of her greatest weakness, her sorest distress, her periods of acute illness. Surely never in the whole history of the Spanish Inquisition as portrayed by imaginative Protestants, never in the most calculated and cold-blooded crimes of Red Indians, has any similar torture been inflicted.

We, barbarous Englishmen, are moved to indignation when a hostile witness is unduly pressed in the interests of a client, or when some simple trick is employed to entrap a criminal into a confession. But here we have a delicately nurtured, highly strung woman subjected for a whole year to pitiless persecution, the sole object of which has been to force her to admit a crime which she could not possibly have committed. Risen from her rack, mentally bruised to an extent which would have reduced almost anyone else to howling madness, she was at last dragged out into the light of day. She must almost have considered it a mercy to be placed in the dock, and have welcomed the menace of the guillotine with a sigh of relief.

It must have been very soon evident to the meanest—even to a French—intelligence, that there was no shadow of guilt. But still the torture went on. At last there was

no further excuse for procrastination, and the case came into Court. Then the Judge constituted himself a prosecutor, not merely a prosecutor. Let us remember that she had been tortured for twelve months, and let us picture to ourselves her antagonist in this unequal duel.

Her antagonist was a fat, cynical Frenchman, who had fared sumptuously every day and lived probably in an atmosphere of absinthe and infidelity, both conjugal and religious. He had not been waked up at dead of night to be confronted with spies in masquerade. He had enjoyed the even tenor of a comfortable life with nothing to disturb his infinite self-satisfaction. If he had not health and strength, he had only himself to blame. He has had access to every possible document, to the reports of expert witnesses, to all the manufactured evidence of professional spies. Meanwhile his victim had only been permitted to make herself acquainted with such portions of the accusation as was convenient to the prosecution. Not only did M. de Valles rant and rave and thunder insults at his unfortunate victim, but he resorted to all manner of low tricks to entrap her. Every time that she broke down or was reduced to the verge of fainting, he recommenced operations with some question of peculiar importance or difficulty, hoping thus to secure a mean advantage. He went off into all sorts of dissertations which had nothing whatever to do with the case, raking up details of the prisoner's past life to impart prejudice.

And yet in spite of the apparent inequality of the contest, she did more than hold her own. In spite of his legal training, his physical strength, all her infirmities, she was never at a loss for an answer or an explanation; she seemed to foresee the effect of every question, her repartee turned all his attacks, her streams of forensic eloquence were always magnificent. Eye-witnesses assert that her denunciation of her brother-in-law was sublime in its calmness and dignity and force.

Perhaps, after all, this monstrous travesty of justice may not be without good effects. The unfairness of her treatment has, undoubtedly, produced a great wave of sympathy in her favour, and, even amid the corruption and callousness of modern France, a feeling has arisen that the French judicial system stands in urgent need of reform. Perhaps future generations of prisoners may have cause to thank the long martyrdom of this unfortunate woman for immunity from torture. In that case, she will not have suffered in vain.

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WILL ADDRESS A

PUBLIC MEETING, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1909

In the PARK HALL, CARDIFF.

Further particulars next week.

The Organising Secretary (Mr. J. W. WARD) will arrive at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Monday next, and will be pleased to meet members who may wish to see him.

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A "BABY" PARSON.

THE REVEREND "BABY" GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE STORY.

The Rev. J. Ll. Thomas, Vicar of Aberpergwm, writes to us that our recent article under this heading gives an entirely false impression of what happened. "My parishioners," he says, "in their sympathy with me feel that that impression ought to be corrected, and that you ought to be told a little about your correspondent. As far as this district is concerned, there is no need to trouble you, but the bulk of your readers know nothing of the real character of the man who has attacked me, and they have probably accepted his estimate of himself and his version of what happened as true. I am sure that your sense of justice and fairness will allow me space in your columns for a few words in reply. I do not want to 'show up' your correspondent more than I can help, but I am bound to tell your readers a little of what is well known in this Valley about the character of my assailant.

"When he came to live in this Valley certain rumours had preceded him, and I was advised by my best parishioners to make nothing of him. But his wife and daughter (his entire family) began to attend Church, and proved themselves so regular in their attendance, that I did what I am sure any other incumbent would have done under the circumstances—that is, I called. I did more. I did what I could to get some of my parishioners to call, but not in every case with success. When, after two or three years, they left the district, and my parishioners generally felt that the Valley was well rid of your correspondent, is it a wonder that my parishioners were merry at my expense—at the treatment I had received at the hands of one against whom they had warned me in vain? The subtitle of your article—to the effect that I was 'carried away by sympathy' with his daughter—was strictly true. When she began to ply me with notes, I was determined to take no notice of them, but learning more the character of her home, I began to acknowledge them. Most of her notes were thrown at the time into the wastepaper basket, but I have lately come upon some among my papers, and the burden of them all, except expressions of infatuation for me, is her home-life and her father's cruel treatment of her mother. Long before they left, there was plenty of outside evidence that your correspondent did not make his home that happy one for his wife and daughter that he would have your readers think it was. Has he behaved since like a natural father in making such a stir on his discovery of the correspondence? Would not 999 out of a thousand fathers have just corrected the daughter, more or less severely, told her to be careful not to do it again, and, for her sake have kept the matter as private as possible? I give your correspondent the credit of believing that that is what he would have done himself if he had not been angered by my language with regard to him in a letter which I wrote in confidence to another who was base enough to forward it to him. The head and front of my offending was not the exchange of notes with his daughter, but that unfortunate letter. In fact, he had himself asked me to send her post-cards from Russia, as I was setting out on a journey to that country. I felt that it was my duty to interfere when I was told that he took a delight in reviling religion in her hearing, especially on their return from Church on Sunday. The name I used was a pet name with which she had addressed me in her mother's hearing.

"I have already occupied more of your space than I intended doing, but I have said enough to prove that the warning of my best parishioners was justified, and that I made a mistake in paying no heed to it. As for the apology, I need hardly say that I unreservedly withdraw it. I sent it at the earnest wish of his daughter (who sent me a note or two even at the time her father was making such a fuss), and I took the whole blame upon myself. But though it was not a spontaneous one, it was an apology, and had your correspondent been in reality what he professes to be—a gentleman—he would have treated the matter as being at an end. He is not the comparatively young man he would have your readers believe, but is getting on in years, and cannot plead the waywardness of youth.

"I am far from having mentioned all that my friends have urged me to make known through your columns, but, notwithstanding your correspondent's base attack upon me I have let him off far more lightly than he deserved."

In fairness to the rev. gentleman, we insert his letter—but!



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THE HURLY BURLY.

By THEODORE DAHLE.

INFLUENCE OF HUMAN NATURE ON THE UTOPIANS.

One of the Berlin newspapers announces that five hundred Socialists of various nationalities have arranged to establish a colony on the principle of Each for All and All for Each on an island in the Pacific Ocean, their leading spirit being Herr Prother, a well-known German Socialist. According to the Articles of Association, as I may call their mutual compact, all the colonists will undertake to work ten hours a day, and each of them is to have a month's holiday every year. No information is given concerning the name of the island selected. Presumably, it belongs to the Kaiser.

But for the element of human nature, I should myself incline to think that these five hundred persons—I am assuming ladies to be present—would be able to establish a Utopia on the lines laid down even in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. It is human nature, however, we have to reckon with in colonies of this character; and while I do not suggest that Herr Teufelsdröckh would steal Herr Prother's girl, or that Herr Funklesbach would arise in the middle of the darksome night to burgle the sauerkraut of Herr Winkleheimer on the ground that what is Winkleheimer's is Funklesbach's, I do think it is probable that Herr Prother, as the chief director of the works, will presently give himself airs, that the rest of the Utopians will then throw down their instruments of labour, hold a public meeting, resolve that as each is equal to each, each is therefore equal to Prother, and that if Prother is going to while away the shining hours in watching them do their ten hours a day, they thereby beg to state they will spend their time in watching each other or work when and how they please, whatever happens. In that case there is no question what the result will be. Utopia will fall to pieces for lack of internal secotine, and if the Utopians can't find a ship to take them back they will have to swim home or perish.

I do not know whether you remember the co-operative colony founded a few years ago by a number of young farmers who settled on the slopes of Mount Whitney in California. There they sought happiness and freedom from the choking atmosphere of a conventional civilisation. Mount Whitney, with its sublime scenery, was to be their

earthly Paradise. They too were to be each for all and all for each. They started by cutting a road through the woods. They felled the timber of a virgin forest. They cut up the logs. As they could not eat the logs they exchanged them for other things. For a time all went well. Then gradually the work was shoved on to the women while the men sat around to jaw on the condition of public affairs. I recall that one of the members of the colony related afterwards that he had seen a woman getting in firewood with an axe and a bricksaw in full view of thirteen men excitedly discussing round a tree stump a rule of order improperly construed at the last meeting.

By-and-by the man at the head got tired of the laziness and grumbling of his comrades and threw up his post; and everybody being as good as everybody else, and rather better if anything, the trouble began. When anybody issued an order the man who received it demanded to know from the man who gave it who he was anyhow, and why he didn't do the job himself. If the butcher didn't feel equal to work he passed on his task to the cobbler. If the cobbler thought he would have a Monday off to sit on the fence and smoke, he shunted the soleing and heeling on to the newspaper editor, or the tailor, or the head bookkeeper, or anybody else who cared to do it or leave it alone. By-and-by there was a strike. Nobody would work at his own job; everybody grumbled at the way it was done by somebody else; and in the end the Mount Whitney Paradise collapsed with a £5,000 thud.

That is but one of many Socialist colonies which have crashed down from the ideal to the real in a similar way. It would, therefore, be against all precedent if Herr Prother's Socialistic five hundred, isolated on an island in the far Pacific, were to succeed. Truth is, there is no such thing as equality in human nature. A weak man is not the equal of a strong man; a shirker is not the equal of a worker; body must look to brains for guidance. Even equality of opportunity becomes a phrase when it is remembered that while one man may not only make opportunities for himself, but seize those accidentally made for him by others, another may be too blind to see them, or too weak, too indifferent, or too timid to take advantage of them. Even if Herr Prother were an archangel he could not hope to create a Socialistic Utopia unless human nature were strictly prohibited.

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BY JIM CROW.

[Mr. James Crow is our Licensed Crank. A brilliant exponent of unconventional ideas—invariably distorted and lacking in perspective—cynical and epigrammatic in expression—he is a journalistic cat amongst the pigeons. We accept no responsibility for his opinions—or his life.]

One of the jejune rags, which, for lack of a decent newspaper, I read every morning in bed as I sip my first brandy-and-soda and try to kill the early worm—one of those half-witted prints, I say, has a stock heading, entitled "Perplexity Talks." Methought I would follow this low suit, taking the topics one by one and illuminating them with mine own potted sunshine. No. 102, my dearly beloved Brethren, tells us

HOW TO AMUSE THE CHILDREN WHILST TRAVELLING.

Why any sane person should want to amuse children, the Lord Harry alone knows. They don't amuse us, and I am all in favour of reciprocity. But perhaps I am a bit behind the times. So here goes! In the case of babies, who are, perhaps, the least agreeable of fellow-travellers, it is not a bad plan to distract the attention of the nurse or parent either by the loan of a book or by pointing out an imaginary farmhouse connected with an imaginary crime. While the nurse or parent is busily scanning the horizon, you catch the eye of the infant and make the most appalling grimaces. One of the most effective is to pretend that you are a cannibal. Grind your teeth and roll your eyes ferociously, and it is ten to one that in a very few minutes the brat will be in a roar to the great perplexity of the nurse or parent. A perplexity talk, in fact, on the part of the infant. It may be argued in depreciation of this course that an infant is even more disagreeable as a companion when indulging in its natural occupation of roaring. But, in the case of a long journey, it is not a bad plan to exhaust your natural enemy by inducing it to roar as frequently as possible at the outset. Should the creature be sufficiently intelligent to realise after a time that you have no real desire to devour it, a sharp pin deftly applied will probably do the trick. The result will be that when exhaustion has set in, it will probably be followed by heavy slumber. In the case of an older child, you may succeed in causing some diversion by displaying all its favourite comestibles and eating them ostentatiously before its very eyes without offering participation. Or you may whisper to a friend in an undertone that there is a very dangerous snake under the seat.

HURRAH FOR HEROD!

Another problem is stated as follows: Can a baby be hardened to endure all sorts of weather, and if so, how? There does not seem to me much perplexity about this. The person who sets this problem suggests leaving the little animal in a perambulator "beneath the verandah or just inside the summer-house, and covering it with netting to keep off bees and wasps." I would have thought that the netting was a mistake, and that the neighbourhood of a bee-hive or a wasps'-nest might be chosen with advantage, for, after all, we desire to inspire children with courage, and this can only be done by familiarising them at the earliest possible age with the terror that flieth in the noon-day. It is also advisable to keep them without food for long periods so that they can acquire habits of endurance and be discouraged from greediness, which is, after all, their besetting sin. Smacking and other ways of endowing them with that familiarity which breeds contempt for pain, are also to be recommended. This may sound cruel, but it is in reality the truest kindness, and will result in the development of a race of Spartans. After all, we should only be following the example of the ancients, who turned out much finer fellows than the slouching, knock-kneed loafers of to-day.

HAIRINESS.

I confess I am somewhat enamoured of this idea of "Perplexity Talks." Indeed, I am not sure I shall not indulge in them every week, as they will enable me to jump about from one subject to another as a butterfly does among the flowers. But I may not always be able to establish the solution of the difficulty satisfactorily. In that case, my countless readers will find further excuse for deluging me with their esteemed correspondence, the politeness of which is only equalled by its ingenuity and commonsense. Now then, my dear friends, what say you to this "problem to be faced"? Why do some men

part their hair in the middle? You may say that it is more symmetrical, but actual facts will not bear you out, for the men who do part their hair in the middle are usually the stupidest, most effeminate coxcombs in the world. They are either foreign waiters, or people who make a living by extracting horrid noises from brass instruments, or else professional politicians who constitute the lowest grade of humanity. No doubt a certain latitude ought to be allowed to individuality in the matter of hair. If I were a Socialist laying down sumptuary laws, I would send forth a decree that all men's heads should be shaved. All hair is a nuisance, requiring brushing and washing so frequently that much valuable time is lost every day. But some people would look like criminals or prize-fighters if we applied a depilatory. In the same way I am willing to admit that there may be exceptional circumstances which would excuse even face-moss. There was, for example, a waiter the other day who sustained a wound on his upper lip and had to choose between exhibiting a horrible scar and the no less unappetising disfigurement of whiskers. There was a perplexity for him, seeing that the employers of waiters have very properly insisted on clean-shaven faces. If the unfortunate man had come to me for advice, the Lord only knows what comfort I could possibly have administered. Perhaps road-making or aviation might have offered an alternative occupation whiskers being, after all, a certain protection against the fury of the elements.

FAT.

Here is another perplexity, almost worthy of a separate paper. Nearly everybody I meet nowadays is feverishly anxious to increase or decrease his avoirdupois. There is a chronic dissatisfaction with the amount of flesh to which we are heirs. The stout deny themselves substantial food and satisfactory drink, they make pilgrimages to dreary resorts and sip waters redolent of rotten eggs. But when they have succeeded in reducing their weight the only result is that they impair their health and lose their geniality. They seem to forget the blessings of their natural condition, which include warmth in winter, an undue share of public conveyances, and an amorous disposition. The thin, on the other hand, take rest cures and stuff themselves with cod-liver oil, which is, perhaps, the nastiest liquid in the world, and, if peradventure their efforts are crowned with success, they lose their acuteness of mind, their agility, their gifts of sarcasm. Perhaps the worst case of all is that of the thin person who succeeds only too well and becomes so inflated that the reverse procedure has to be prescribed. Eventually a whole life may be spent in alternate inflation and deflation. If this could be done easily and quickly and harmlessly, as in the case of a balloon, it would be very pleasant to be thin in the summer and bloated in the winter. But Science is very slow in adapting herself to the conveniences of mankind.

PROSIT!

Meanwhile, an immediate "problem to be faced" is to decide upon the particular beverage which I shall now employ for the purpose of drinking your very good healths. One solution of the difficulty might be found if all my readers sent me generous samples of their favourite liquor. It may be prudent to remind them that Christmas is not far off. Here's to the French!

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

We have received so many enquires as to why this Company are refunding moneys paid to certain customers, whilst refusing to make any rebate to others, that we think it desirable to give the Company's explanation, for what it is worth. It is this. "The rebates made so far only applied to Registers delivered this year, the reason being that it was the original intention to commence selling at the reduced prices on Jan. 1st, 1909, but owing to unforeseen delay occurring, the Company was unable to issue its catalogue until April 1st." This does not quite chime with the facts, as we know of more than one case of rebate upon a purchase made last year.

We have received a complaint from Mr. Herbert Hartnoll, a second-class passenger by the s.s. *Batanga*, who writes to us from Sierra Leone, under date October 26th, to complain that two pigs from the Earl of Ellesmere's breed of white pigs "were quartered on the second saloon deck, together with sacks of onions, cases of potatoes, drums of oil, buckets of lard, bundles of match-boarding, and oars for boats, leaving about ten feet of deck for the second saloon passengers to exercise. After the ship left Las Palmas the aroma from the fetid matter in the crates was none too pleasant owing to the excessive heat."

THE CLAIMS of the TREMOL TREATMENT

John Bull's "Investigation of a New Remedy for Some Obsolete Diseases."

Although the investigation of a treatment for the cure of those afflicted with ulcers, eczema, or varicose veins in the leg is not a pleasant subject for discussion in a popular journal, in view of the widespread nature of the diseases and their painfulness and obstinacy we thought it our duty to make a thorough inquiry into the claims of the new "Tremol treatment," as it is called by its proprietors, the National College of Health, of Broughton, Manchester.

One of the inducements to undertake this test was the hope—which we are pleased to say was realised—that in this new treatment we had at last found a real cure—the antithesis of the many old so-called "remedies," which exposures in the Press have proved to be absolutely worthless. Unfortunately, the great majority of sufferers from diseases of the lower extremities have to work very hard for their living—indeed, the necessity for their keeping upon their feet all day is usually one of the causes of ulcers and varicose veins—and they are, as a class, particularly liable to be preyed upon by those who reap a rich harvest by means only of floridly-worded advertisements, a few shillings' worth of common and ineffectual drugs, and an unbounded knowledge of the credulity of the British public. Such pests deserve to be restrained by a strong and punitive hand, as, by preventing the taking of competent advice, they at their best cause an immense amount of unnecessary pain to their victims—at their worst, they greatly aggravate the disease.

PROOF SUPPLIED.

The National College of Health offered us every facility for our investigation, and, while giving them a patient and courteous hearing, although we had no cause to doubt their statements we took nothing for granted, but required strict documentary proof.

Without exception, before trying the Tremol cure the patients had first been under ordinary medical advice, in all cases by one or more local practitioners; or at various hospitals. Sometimes the sufferers had been informed that the limits of orthodox medical knowledge had been reached without result, and the National College of Health being the only institution that specialises in this particular branch of medicine, they were advised to undergo the Tremol treatment. In some instances, doctor after doctor, and hospital after hospital had been tried without anything more than temporary relief.

CURED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION TO BUSINESS.

One of the great advantages of the Tremol treatment is that it enables the sufferer to continue his or her ordinary vocation in life. In the majority of cases—if there be a breaking out—a special lotion is applied to the affected part, followed immediately by an ointment. These two substances act upon one another, and valuable antiseptic, disinfectant and anti-toxic properties are developed, a healthy, normal skin is formed, and no relapse need be feared. The limb is bound up in a bandage so designed and applied as to thoroughly support the diseased part, whilst affording the maximum of comfort. During the whole of the treatment a special course of blood medicine is administered, which enables it to get rid of the germs transmitted to it by the sore or otherwise. The medicine, in fact, enriches the phagocytes—the germ-eaters—of the blood, and gives to it anti-toxic properties which produce permanent changes in the system, rendering it immune from another attack.

Of course, all these preparations are secret—the composition of them was, however, freely disclosed to us; we need only say that the ingredients are not of a harmful character, indeed, some of the most valuable and beneficial drugs known to the medical faculty are included in them, but this particular combination has never before been used in medicine, and some of them are quite new.

FIVE CLASSES TREATED.

We were given unlimited permission to roam over the whole of the carefully-kept records of the thousands of cases treated. With a few exceptions which will be hereafter dealt with, the Tremol treatment is applied to five classes of disease of the leg, and five only. These are:—

- (1) Ulcers of every description,
- (2) Eczema and skin diseases,
- (3) Varicose veins,
- (4) Tubercular disease (diseased bone),
- (5) Swollen and painful legs (phlebitis, etc.).

The Tremol treatment is able to cure all the diseases included in classes (1) and (2), but of classes (3), (4), and (5) those only are selected which the medical history and circumstances of the particular case convince the doctor are at least curable.

It should be here mentioned that patients are under the direction of a fully-qualified medical man, who diagnoses and supervises all cases—in many after a personal examination—for which purpose patients about to enter upon a course of treatment sometimes travel long distances, but in the majority of cases after a careful perusal of written information. He then, if it is suitable and is accepted, initials the report and prescribes the proper course of treatment for that particular case. There are many courses, and each is modified to individual requirements. By means of regular reports from the patient he is able to follow the exact progress of cure. The case is, therefore, under qualified supervision from first to last.

OVER NINETY-NINE PER CENT. OF CURES.

Should the doctor think that any case outside the classes above enumerated will yield to treatment, it is accepted. When an application is refused, any money which has been paid is immediately refunded. Every case undertaken is cured or the fees paid are returned according to the conditions of a legal guarantee. Of the cases treated at home—the great majority—over 90 per cent. are cured, while of those treated at the Infirmary at Broughton over 99 per cent. are restored to health. These figures are the more striking when it is remembered that these surprising results are obtained from the failures of others, and even sometimes after operations had taken place.

It is an interesting fact, verified by the certificate of a firm of accountants, that the percentage of patients who take up the treatment upon the recommendation of friends who have previously undergone it with beneficial results, has gradually increased from 9.78 to 58.82 per cent.

THE SELECTED CASES.

From the enormous number of cases we have selected 200 for investigation. We found that in 196 cases a permanent cure was effected (the remaining four being cured for some considerable time), that is to say, when written to a year, or sometimes several years, after reporting themselves to the Institute as well, the patients stated that there had been no recurrence of the disease, and the limb remained perfectly healthy and normal—all of them showing, at the same time, a vast improvement in their general health. 155 of the cases were of long standing, in some instances dating back from 15 to 50 years. In 141 cases one course of internal medicine—lasting about a month—was sufficient to effect a cure, though the external treatment frequently lasted two or three times this period. Some of the patients were between 70 and 80 years of age. The average length of treatment was six weeks.

TREMOL THE LAST RESORT.

Before or after—generally before—going to doctors, most of these patients had tried various advertised remedies—in some instances a truly wonderful list had been tested—but in every case the Tremol treatment was the last resort. Had that failed them—as luckily it did not—their cases would, apparently, have been hopeless indeed.

We refrain from giving extracts from the enormous number of testimonials which have been produced to us; any adequate selection would require a complete issue of this journal—they are all, however, obviously genuine, speak in glowing terms of the benefit derived from the treatment, and cover all grades of society, from the humblest labourer to the wealthy professional man. We may, however, say that the Clergy, of all creeds, are specially numerous, many of them testifying on behalf of members of their congregations. In several instances ministers, besides recommending patients, have even paid the fees out of their own pockets.

ESSENTIALLY A HOME CURE.

The great majority of patients carry out the treatment at home, and are never even seen by the doctor or any of the staff—for it is essentially a home cure.

AN HONEST TREATMENT.

As the result of our enquiries is usually the administration of censure, it has given us great pleasure to place these facts before our readers. We can say that we consider the Tremol treatment an honest one, ably applied with highly successful results, and we hope it will become even more widely known. The result of our investigations has proved an eye-opener. The Tremol treatment distinctly merits the praise of JOHN BULL.

HUMAN DOCUMENT—LXVII

A BRAVE SOLDIER AND HARD TIMES.

A correspondent has invoked our aid on behalf of a soldier whose tale is told in our correspondent's own words. We have satisfied ourselves that it is a very deserving case. Will any of our readers lend a hand to help the man out of his present trouble?

The facts are briefly:—This man is an ex-soldier, has served 14 years in the Bedfordshire Regiment, and has discharges endorsed:—"Exemplary, steady and sober." He has three medals, and left the Service after the South African War, with a gratuity, not a pension, as he had not served long enough. Five years ago he came to Sheerness, and was employed in H.M. Dockyard, by the Clerk of the Works, at a wage of 21s. per week. About six months ago the labouring staff was reduced, and he was discharged with an excellent character. He has had no permanent employment since. He has a wife and three young children to maintain, and the grip of poverty has been felt very severely. For more than a fortnight the whole family lived upon potatoes and water, and both the father and the mother have abstained from food for periods as long as five days, in order that the children might eat. One day the man, who has been of fine physique, fainted from sheer hunger on his own doorstep. He is a most sober fellow, seldom touches intoxicants, and is spoken of as a capable workman by men who have given him very occasional work. He is most anxious to work, and, indeed, in proof of this, walked 14 miles a day to a farm for the purpose of gathering mushrooms. He continued this for three days, walked 42 miles, and received the princely sum of 5s. During the cold weather the family has retired early, in order that the lack of a fire might not be felt. The medals, the wife's wedding ring, and other little household possessions are in pawn, and the outlook is, indeed, dark. But for the kindness of neighbours, nearly as poor as themselves, these people would have starved. The rent-book shows that valiant efforts have been made to pay the weekly amount—3s. 6d.—but there are now a few shillings of arrears. The man is thirty, and during his employment at the dockyard paid 1s. a week to a sick club; while the rent, during that four or five years, was regularly paid. His wife strives to earn a few pence by doing a little washing. The children are none too well—one suffering from an abscess in the head and the other from a throat complaint. The wife was at one time a teacher of drawing at Canterbury, and she feels the poverty keenly. Both husband and wife belong to respectable families.

Here is a man who has fought for his country, has, after 14 years' service, an "exemplary" character, is only too ready and willing to work, and yet does not know where the morrow's crust is coming from. Will anyone help him? He wants *work*! If he cannot get that, he wants sufficient money to emigrate to Australia, together with his wife and family, for there he has friends, and can obtain employment under Government.

We are glad to learn from the writer of Human Document LXIV. that he has obtained employment.

We have received the following further moneys on behalf of the writer of Human Document LXVI., which we have forwarded to him:—10s. (Dublin); 8s. (Hastings); 5s., A Friend (Glasgow); 2s., C. W. H. (Lowestoft); 10s., A. W. H. (Grantham); 5s., M. F. (Giffisk); 5s., S. M. C. (Crediton); 2s., A. W. McK. (London); 1s. (Anonymous); 2s. 6d., G. B. P. (Devon); 1s., E. L. (Shepherd's Bush); 1s. (Anonymous); 2s. 6d., Z. E.; 2s. 6d., O. M. S. (Leytonstone); 2s. 6d. (Earl's Court); 5s. Rifleman; 5s., A. B. (Manchester); 5s., M. F. H. (Cardiff); 5s., F. N. (Derby); 1s., E. B. (Worcestershire); 1s., J. B. (Folkestone); 1s., F. P. C. H. (Dublin); 2s. 6d., R. D. D. (Northampton); 2s. 6d., "Protestant"; 5s., T. S.; 10s., Mr. and Mrs. T. H. F. (London, E.C.); 2s. 6d., "Churchman" (Bradford); 5s., from J. M. C. (Balham); 2s. 6d., from F. W. (London); 1s., from H. M. (Nottingham); 1s., from Constant Reader (Hoxton); 10s., from Twenty-Fourth of the Foot (Birmingham); 10s. from J. P. M. (Jersey); 2s. 6d. from J. McM (New Malden).

A Gratuitous Specimen

copy of the BEST 6d. Illustrated Paper published,

"THE THRONE & COUNTRY"

—so as to assure them of its superiority—will be sent to JOHN BULL readers who address this coupon and stamp to the Publisher, 67, Long Acre, W.C

Electricity Regulates Health.

The Wear on the Human Machine Must be Replenished.

The famous Dr. Metchinkoff recently stated that any machine would break down, and any animal would die, under such treatment as man inflicts on his own body.

A man or woman seldom hesitates to ponder over the strain to which they subject their bodies. Yet, as Dr. Metchinkoff says, no mechanical device could stand the same strain. The laws of Nature are constantly ignored in the mad race to test one's capacity. Nature has been very liberal in endowing us with a constitution that will stand such abuse as would kill a lower animal. Outraged Nature, however, will insist upon a limit to endurance, and many human beings are to-day paying the penalty.

Let every one study himself. "Am I taking proper precautions for the preservation of my reserve force?" "Is my health what it ought to be?" "Couldn't I enjoy life infinitely more if I had more stamina—more energy?" These are some of the questions we ought to periodically ask ourselves. They will bring out some defect in the human machine, and that defect ought to be remedied.

If not, the victim begins to feel the agonies of Indigestion and Constipation. The nervous system becomes shattered. The torments of Neurasthenia and its train of ailments make themselves manifest. Lumbago, Rheumatism, Backache, Sciatica and Kidney troubles play havoc with the victim with every change in the weather. And so the wear and tear goes on.

There is an unfailing means of checking the decline, of curing completely and permanently all weakness, pains and aches, depression, &c. Electric treatment has been developed to that extent that if properly and intelligently used the results are a foregone conclusion. There is an Institute in London which confines itself solely to treating such cases with electricity. They are attending to hundreds of cases constantly, and have unsurpassed facilities for observing what electricity will and will not do. That undoubtedly accounts for their unprecedented success with all classes of ailments.

Their theory is to replace the wasted energy with a force exactly similar. That is electricity. Electric energy will so thoroughly replenish the wear and tear on the human machine that the existence of weakness and disease is next to impossible. It revitalises the nerves: improves the circulation; sets the organic functions in healthy and regular action; supplies vitality and animation to take the place of weakness and depression. In short, it makes a good, healthy, robust man out of a weakling.

These statements have been submitted to tests over and over again, with always the one unfailing result. You can prove them for yourself. Thousands of practical examples of what The "Ajax" Dry-Cell Battery has done, and is doing, can be shown. The system is endorsed by "Science Siftings," and supported by the Certificate of Merit. At the recent International Exhibition held in London this method of applying electricity was awarded the Grand Prix with Gold Medal by the medical section of the Exhibition.

No argument speaks so emphatically as actual results in the form of cures. Mr. H. R. W. Weaver, Rowton Farm, Broseley, Salop, says:—"I have had no need to call a doctor in since I had the battery, and that is wonderful; for the last 25 years I have not been without having a doctor for two or three months in each year. I could not have believed that it had the power to do so much good."

A book fully describing the system is free for the asking. It is worth reading, inasmuch as it contains many truths that assist in regaining and in maintaining health. Every reader of "John Bull" ought to possess a copy. It describes an unfailing cure for many ailments. The British Electric Institute (Dept. 41), 25, Holborn V. aduct, London, E.C., will immediately send the book to any applicant, or if convenient to make a personal call at the offices, please come and get a free test.—[Advt.]

GROWING HAIR BY THE CALENDAR.

Watch the Calendar for a Week and See How Rapidly Your Hair will Improve with Only Seven Days, "Harlene Hair-Drill."

ALL THE MATERIAL AND INSTRUCTIONS NECESSARY FOR CARRYING OUT THIS VALUABLE TOILET TEST SENT FREE BY REQUEST.

The popularity of "Harlene Hair-Drill" is largely due to the rapid results it gives. "Harlene Hair-Drill" grows beautiful hair in a week—it stops hair from falling out in four days. There has never been anything to compare with "Harlene Hair-Drill" so far as its practically instantaneous action in developing the beauty, colour, and luxuriance of the hair is concerned. A week's trial of "Harlene Hair-Drill" convinces everyone of the almost magical effect of the new method in growing new hair upon bald or thin patches, in restoring the lustre and colour to grey or faded hair, in removing scurf, in increasing the lustre and glossy luxuriance of "Woman's crowning glory." You try "Harlene Hair-Drill" for a week and you see your hair growing more beautiful before your eyes. The "Harlene Hair-Drill" Calendar is only Seven days long, but each day is marked by a wonderful improvement in the health and luxuriance of your hair. You become a believer in, and follower of, "Harlene Hair-Drill" for the rest of your life. And consequently you are never troubled in the future with Falling Hair, Baldness, Greyness, Scurf-Deposits, or any other trouble or weakness of the scalp or hair.

The hair of the English-woman is the most beautiful in the world. "It is full of hidden sunshine."

But the sunshine is only revealed when it is properly cared for and cultivated.

The English type of Beauty, for instance, is the most perfect in the world. And yet often and often does it happen that an English-woman, endowed with all the charms of face and figure that Nature can give her, is excelled in attraction and fascination by a French-woman possessing no particular claim to Beauty as far as regularity of features is concerned, but who has learned to perfection the "Art of Looking Her Best."

WE HAVE NOT CULTIVATED THE ART OF "MAKING THE BEST OF OURSELVES."

And it is just the same with the hair. Englishwomen, as a rule, possess beautiful hair (or the possibilities of beautiful hair), and have done so from time immemorial.

There must be something in our moist atmosphere which enhances its softness and lustre and silky texture. But they do not cultivate it as they might.

But when the hair of the English woman or girl—or man—does get this

daily scientific attention, how beautiful does it become! It is full of hidden sunshine, and the daily "Harlene Hair-Drill" bring out this natural light and glowing lustre.

Whether the hair is chestnut brown, or black as jet, or golden bright, as though it had been drenched in liquid sunshine, this inward radiance is always present in healthy hair, and can be developed by any woman within a few days by practising for a couple of minutes every day the famous "Harlene Hair-Drill."

"Harlene Hair-Drill" only takes a couple of minutes a day. Practise it for a week, and see how your hair grows in beauty and luxuriance under its influence. The calendar below



(HARLENE HAIR-DRILL) "outfit received"	
FIRST DAY	FEELING OF NEW LIFE IN THE SCALP.
SECOND DAY	SCALP MUCH CLEANER AND HEALTHIER
THIRD DAY	HAIR BRIGHTER AND MORE GLOSSY.
FOURTH DAY	ALL HAIR FALLING STOPPED GREYNESS DISAPPEARING
FIFTH DAY	HAIR ASSUMES BEAUTIFUL NATURAL WAVE
SIXTH DAY	NEW HAIR SEEN GROWING WHERE PREVIOUSLY THIN OR BALD PATCHES EXISTED
SEVENTH DAY	FRIENDS COMMENT ON IMPROVED APPEARANCE OF HAIR

N.B.—By means of the coupon below, any reader of this journal may obtain a complete outfit for a week's Harlene Hair-Drill Free of all Charge.

accurately describes a typical week's progress in Hair Health Regeneration, as a result of following the instructions of Mr. Edwards (the Royal Hair Specialist). You can grow hair by the calendar—a calendar only seven days long.

A SEVEN DAYS' FREE TEST.

Hundreds of men and women are doing this at the present moment. Troubled with Thin or Falling Hair, or attacked by Scurf or Premature Greyness (and all greyness is premature, seeing that Hair-Drill enables the hair to retain its colour up to old age), they have obtained one of the free "Harlene Seven Days' Hair-Drill Trial Outfits" (you can obtain one of these outfits for yourself, free of all charge, by means of the coupon at the foot of this article), and at the end of a

week their friends have congratulated them upon the marvellous improvement in their appearance. You can do the same yourself. Get one of these Trial Outfits—it will cost you nothing—and practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" for a couple of minutes every morning. You begin directly you receive your outfit (full directions will be sent with each), and all the rest of the day you will be conscious of a healthy and pleasant influence at work on your scalp and at the roots of your hair. It is a delightful sensation. A gentle, tingling glow suffuses your whole scalp. Any irritation previously present is instantly banished. Your hair seems altogether stronger and brighter. And this on the First Day of the Treatment.

About the Third or Fourth Day all falling or thinning will have completely stopped, and scurf-deposits will have ceased to form, whilst at the end of the week your hair will be growing rapidly (even on the bald places), and greatly improving both in colour and in lustrous beauty and abundance.

Test this for yourself. Try it for a week. If you accept the offer given here to-day you can test the merits of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" at Mr. Edwards' own expense. Fill up the coupon given below and send it to the

address given, together with threepence in stamps to cover the carriage, and you will be sent in return, free of any charge or obligation, a supply of "Harlene" sufficient for a week's Harlene "Hair-Drill," together with a book containing the full directions for this best of all methods of cultivating the beauty and strength and health and luxuriance of the hair.

Send your application to-day, and thus secure an improvement to your own appearance.

Further supplies of "Harlene" may be obtained from ordinary enterprising chemists or stores, or it will be sent direct (and free of postage), on receipt of postal order, from the

Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C. Harlene in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles, Cremex in boxes of 6 for 1s.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" GROWS NEW HAIR IN SEVEN DAYS.

JOHN BULL November 20, 09.
To Messrs. EDWARDS' HARLENE CO.,
95-6, High Holborn, London W.C.

Dear Sirs,—Having read your article on "Growing Hair by the Calendar," I would like to accept your offer to send me the week's Trial Outfit for "Harlene Hair-Drill" (free of charge. I enclose 3d. in stamps for postage (to any part of the world).

Name (Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Title).....

Address.....

FLATS IN FLATS.

BY IRENE MILLER.

The Guild of Thieves (a terribly bright-witted and enterprising fellowship) often show such really amusing ingenuity in the pillaging of flats, that it almost seems as if they view this branch of their art as something like those games that are a mingling of skill, and luck, that we see designed to amuse happy families during the long winter evenings. The man who has just been sent to meditate over his triumphs in this direction within the peaceful solitude of a prison cell—a retreat highly to be recommended to reflections—must be regarded as quite a champion at the game, with his record of sixteen cribs cracked.

How much happier the world would be if dishonesty was a notion that had never entered the mind of man. Numbers of people prove by their carelessness with regard to the safeguarding of their property how uncongenial it is to them to be ever on the watch. It is a horrible thing to have to learn to be suspicious, if Nature has made the heart honest, kind, and generous in belief. Still, it's no use lamenting that the "Golden Age" has passed, and that nowadays "'Tis a vile world, my Masters."

I heard lately of a thief's method of procedure that in its "check" and ingenuity might well have confounded the Chief of Police himself. As a flat-dweller inserted his key into the street door of the block, a gentlemanly stranger drew up. Thinking he also lived therein, the true resident paid small heed. But once within the hall, the gentlemanly stranger produced a revolver and relieved his victim of watch and money. He then expressed a desire to admire the rooms of his new acquaintance, and finally made off with everything worth taking.

In another case a gentlemanly stranger—it is very evident that anyone whose appearance is strikingly respectable is to be viewed as dubiously as is the simple, straightforward individual who gazes unblinkingly into your eyes as he tells his tale. The one is in battle array for grabbing what isn't 'i'sn; t'other is exercising the wiles of an experienced liar. Well, this G. S. (I cannot write it at length each time) enquired of the staid flat-porter: "Is Mr. A. at home?" "No, sir, he doesn't return from the Temple till 5 o'clock." "Oh, that's strange, for I know Mr. B. has an appointment with him at 4." Off goes G. S. number one, and about 4 duly appears G. S. the second, whom the porter innocently shows into Mr. A.'s rooms to wait; the unhappy Mr. A. returning at 5 to discover that the vile G. S. has vanished with everything he can lay thieving fingers on.

Sometimes we hear of events as weird and wondrous happening in banal, modern flats as in any hoary, haunted pile. There was once a bachelor, who, returning late after a City dinner (at least, he would have told his wife it was a "City dinner"), fell speedily to sleep. In the mystic hours of dawn he was awakened by that creepy-crawly sensation in the marrow of his bones that all seers of ghosts know so well. Opening his eyes he could have sworn he saw the spectre of the plump elderly female who did out his rooms creeping across the floor on her hands and knees like a wild beast, while flung across her back was his great fur-lined overcoat. But resolute not to succumb to either ghost or nightmare resultant from that City dinner, he courageously closed his eyes, turned over, and snored anew. But now comes the point that surely merits the attention of the Psychical Research Society. That worthy matron vowed that she had slumbered heavily all night in her own humble home miles off, yet that fur-lined coat had vanished into thin air; nor has it ever been seen again! Now who can say they don't believe in ghosts?

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil." Flats never, or rarely, have even a tiny garden. The evil side to this is that the neighbours' pets are somewhat given to leaving tokens of their existence on stairs and corridors; the soul of goodness lies in the impossibility of a dweller in flat-land falling into the mishap of the man in the "Ingoldsby Legends." Every night his trousers vanished mysteriously. When he and a friend sat up to watch nothing happened, but whenever the poor wretch enjoyed a night's sleep, a pair of trousers was the price. Then the other man watched alone, and behold! he saw his friend rise up, descend to the garden with the trousers, and bury them in a hole in the earth. As he bent down to smooth the grave level, the friend seized the spade and hit him a resounding smack, whereupon—the sleep-walker awoke, and all his lost trousers were resurrected!



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Shavwell SAFETY RAZOR 1' You Must Shave

then why not shave in comfort and save money by using the Shavwell Safety Razor, the razor that has its qualities concentrated in the blade. The ease with which the safety blade runs over the hardest chin is a delight to its users. No cuts—no irritation—or soreness. It saves you time and saves your temper.

OUR VALUE IS IN THE BLADE.

The only part of a razor that you shave with is the blade, and therefore we have concentrated our endeavours on producing a blade that is well tempered and will keep its keen cutting edge to the last. The Shavwell Safety Razor is equal in every respect to a guinea razor and of course you save 2/6 on the deal.

Oct. 27, 1909.
C. E. writes:—Please send me packet of 5 extra blades for Shavwell Razor. I find them very easy and smooth shaving, in fact they do not pull at all, and that is more than I can say of my guinea razor. 1/1 enclosed.

Ask your local dealer all about the Shavwell Safety Razor—if he does not stock it we will post you one free for 1/1.

The SHAVWELL RAZOR Co.,
(Dept. B) 9/15, Leonard St.,
London, E.C.

Extra Blades
5 for 1/-

Strop-holders
5d. each.



"Shavers praise
it up to the sky."

To Lovers of Good Tobacco.

One of these Blends will prove to be the very Blend you've sought.

"TWO HOURS" Mixture **5d. per oz.**
Cool, Fragrant, and absolutely Pure.

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It will be a relief to many to learn that there is a safe, sure, and inexpensive cure for Neuralgia and for kindred pains, such as Headache and Toothache. Zox is the proved antidote for Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache. It is not a new remedy, it is not a "cure-all." Thousands of people owe their immunity from Neuralgia to the efficiency of the little white Zox Powders—many hundreds, indeed, have taken the trouble of writing to the Zox Company expressly for the purpose of testifying to the merits of Zox.

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President—HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, ESQ., M.P.

Objects: *To stamp out Cant and Self-Righteousness; to abolish Cranks and Killjoys; to create a robust and self-reliant Public Opinion; and to promote a Common Sense, Business Government for a Common Sense, Business People.*

Readers desirous of joining the League must fill up the subjoined form and forward same to the Secretary. 67, Long Acre, London, W.C.

GREAT MEETING AT GLASGOW.

St. Andrew's Hall besieged by thousands—Remarkable Enthusiasm—The President's Great Reception.

The second great public meeting in connection with the League was held in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on Thursday of last week. The scene was a repetition—although, of course, not upon so gigantic a scale—of that which was enacted at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Trafalgar Day. St. Andrew's Hall is the largest in Glasgow, accommodating between five and six thousand people, and although the doors were opened an hour prior to the advertised time of the meeting, long before then a huge queue had assembled around the building and it became necessary for the police to regulate the crowd.

As at the Royal Albert Hall, the proceedings opened with the singing of the League Song—magnificently rendered by Mr. P. A. Hope, the well-known baritone, who, as in the case of Mr. Leo Stormont, received several encores.

The rising of the President to address the meeting was the signal for prolonged cheering.

Mr. Bottomley said he had come up to Scotland for the purpose of enlisting sympathy and arousing interest in a movement which had been born a few weeks ago in London, under remarkable circumstances—when 20,000 people were assembled in the great Albert Hall and as many were unable to obtain admission, for the purpose of giving a send-off to the John Bull League. (Loud cheers.) It might be thought by the hard-headed sons of Bonnie Scotland, with their traditional dislike of extravagance, that there were already leagues and associations enough in the world, but, just as JOHN BULL had taken a short cut through the maze of weekly journals and had long ago got safely "home," the John Bull League took a bee-line through all existing organisations, being founded upon the fundamental principle of commonsense and broad-minded tolerance of everybody's views on every earthly and even on every celestial subject. (Laughter and cheers.) The League desired to counteract the modern tendency on the part of the people to look to the State for everything, it desired to make them more self-reliant and self-respecting, and to remove all cant and humbug from the public life of the country. (Loud cheers.)

The League believed that in the twentieth century men and women should be sufficiently grown up to govern themselves, and thought all they were entitled to demand from the State was equality of opportunity. (Hear, hear.) Believing humanity to be inherently good and potentially divine, it would enquire into no man's religion and would leave him to worship his God in any way he chose. (Hear, hear.) It would, however, be the implacable enemy of smug self-righteousness, and it would look with suspicion upon the well-paid preacher of the Gospel who shunted his work upon the shoulders of an under-paid and underfed curate. (Applause.) It would keep its eye upon foreign missions, and especially upon such a society as that for the "Conversion" of the Jews, as thousands of human bodies as well as souls were crying at home for help. (Loud cheers.) Love of mankind and a desire to help one's fellow-man were the basis of all true religion, and were a faith wide enough to embrace every church and creed. (Hear, hear.)

In politics, the League thought Party platitudes were about played out, whilst our so-called system of representative government was a sham. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bottomley then proceeded to analyse the working of our present electoral system, and scathingly criticised the manner in which the business of the House of Commons is conducted. He was convinced of the necessity for a Second

or Revising Chamber, but whilst willing, as a matter of compromise or concession, to give the Peers a part in its constitution, he thought that at least half of it should be nominated by the Government of the day. Lawyers were the masters of the parliamentary machine, and nearly every Cabinet Minister belonged to that profession—with the result that the business of the Government was left almost entirely in the hands of either the permanent officials, or of professional politicians. Throughout this portion of his speech, the President was frequently and loudly applauded—the great audience keenly following his various points.

In social life the League was opposed to the idea that mankind best pleased its Maker by denying itself pleasures and comforts, and would do its best to frustrate the growing tendency on the part of the State to regulate the private habits of the people. The Street Betting, the Children, the Sunday Closing, and Shops Acts were all illustrations of the futility of endeavouring to cure evils by driving them out of sight. The Government acted upon the plan adopted by a deputation of clergymen who called upon Charles II. to remonstrate with him upon an act of moral backsliding, and whose spokesman, when he came to the point, could think of nothing better to suggest to his Majesty than that the next time he did it he should close the shutters. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Scotland was a special sufferer from this class of legislation, but Sunday Closing, and Early Closing, and other restrictive measures, had had no good results. (Hear, hear.) Only the other day, a Glasgow woman was fined for serving a person with a loaf of bread after 8 o'clock at night. (Shame.) The John Bull League would have its eye upon the magistrate who inflicted the fine. (Loud cheers.) The President then proceeded to give various instances of how the inhabitants of Glasgow endeavoured to evade the restrictions upon their freedom, and called upon the meeting to confess, honestly and candidly, that in its heart, all such legislation was repugnant and contrary to every principle of liberty and manhood—a sentiment which was received with loud applause.

Having held the attention of the vast audience for nearly an hour and a half, Mr. Bottomley concluded with an eloquent appeal to the people of Scotland to support the League, which was non-party, non-sectarian, and non-inquisitorial. In politics, it wanted to see the best men at the head of each public department; in religion, it was for perfect freedom in both faith and worship, and was opposed only to that self-righteousness which degraded a nation; whilst in social life, it was for non-interference with the natural habits of people—and he called upon Glasgow, as the second city of the Empire, to join the great Metropolis in bringing down the despotism of political, ecclesiastic and social tyranny.

At the close of his address, the President was the recipient of another great ovation, the audience cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

A resolution approving the objects of the League was then moved, seconded and carried unanimously, with loud applause, and the meeting broke up amidst signs of great enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding the inclement character of the weather, the number of persons eager to hear the President was so great that several thousands were unable to obtain admission, and the opinion was generally expressed that no such meeting had been held in Glasgow for many years.

The League badges were everywhere in evidence and upwards of 2,000 new members were enrolled.

Owing to pressure upon our space, reports from Branches are held over till next week.

A full description of the League Badge appears upon another page.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

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Please enrol me as a Member of the
JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

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WHAT THE LIBERALS THINK.



BEFORE THE "FALL"!

OUR SPECIAL POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(SPECIALLY MIS-REPORTED FOR "JOHN BULL.")

BY RICHARD MORTON.

THE INNOCENT YANKEE AND THE WICKED BRITISHERS.

Some amusement was caused by a case heard yesterday at the West End Police Court before Mr. Woyden. Two men, fashionably dressed, were brought up on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. They gave their names as Captain Darcy Jones and Jonathan Rothschild, but it appeared there was at least some slight reason to believe that the names were assumed for the purposes of the case.

The prosecutor was an American gentleman, Philander Q. Keggs, a lawyer, of Hayseed City, Wayback Territory. He was a meek-looking man of large build and strong accent, and the serious air with which he gave his extraordinary evidence added much to the mirth in Court.

Prosecutor said he came to London for a holiday, and took up his residence at a Bloomsbury boarding-house. On the first evening he had a long talk with defendant Rothschild, who said he was a connection of the family of that name. "And so," said the witness, ingenuously, "I was pleased to meet him."

Magistrate: No doubt you told him so?

Prosecutor: I did, sir. And he didn't seem a durned bit proud, neither. We had several drinks, which he paid for.

Magistrate: A kind of preliminary canter.

Prosecutor: I guess that's about it. He afterwards took me into the smoking room of the Hotel Majestic, and there he seemed pleased to meet his old friend, the other feller over there.

Magistrate: Ah, that is when he began to get in his fine work.

Prosecutor: He introduced him as Captain Darcy Jones, of the King's Own Bodyguard of Sharpshooters.

Magistrate: Not of the Boy Scouts?

Prosecutor: No, siree. Captain Jones said it was lucky for us we had met him, as there was a good thing on. I was the good thing, but I didn't know it then. There was a horse in the two o'clock race that couldn't lose. Its name was Spoof, and there was just time for Rothschild to have a fiver on. He said I had better do the same; there was no need to put the money up; it was all on the nod. I said I'd be in the game, and, about a quarter past two, he said we had won thirty pounds each. Then we had another bottle of fizz, and the captain said he would play it up, and we could put our winnings together in a lump and plunge on Flyaway for the Kiddem Stakes. We were also to have a side bet of fifty each on a billiard match between Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Westminster at the Turf Club, but that must be ready money, as they couldn't take the nod for it there. So, said the witness with a sigh, I paid up my fifty.

Magistrate: And had some more champagne?

Prosecutor: You've just about guessed it. Next we heard on the telephone that we had won, and they told me I was nearly two hundred pounds to the good, which I should get in the morning. I thought it was easy to earn money in London, and I consented to back three other horses—named Bunkum, Flapdoodle, and Come Again, and also to have a trifle on Colonel Cody against Freddy Welsh in the Light-Weight Aeroplane Handicap. These operations came to a hundred and fifty pounds each, and ready money was necessary, because we had won enough from the other bookmaker. I told them that amount was all I had with me, and it was at the bank, but they kindly said they would go with me and help me draw it out. So I gave them the money, and, just before dinner, they said two horses had won out of the three, but Colonel Cody had had another accident. Still, I was nearly five hundred to the good on the day. I was rather full by the time the show was over, and Rothschild said he had better mind my gold watch and chain, pin, and ring, in case I got into bad company, and then they put me into a cab and sent me home.

Magistrate: Are the prisoners known?

Inspector of Police: Rather! But we are making more enquiries.

Magistrate: Remanded for a week. Bail? Dear me, you are joking!

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RJC	1134	9	8	EMS	482	16	4	JT	211	16	6
JW	1066	1	6	AF	441	12	6	HJP	211	17	4
OMW	1053	10	0	FG	437	16	11	FC	208	1	10
FSG	1021	2	6	MEG	433	2	0	WWT	197	17	8
JH	938	16	2	GH	425	5	6	SH	197	10	0
WT	881	17	6	WP	384	4	7	HN	196	13	4
HH	880	17	2	WW	388	17	3	EW	195	5	9
LWI	878	5	5	AEQ	331	5	9	TC	193	2	6
CG	865	7	6	AS	323	17	2	JAW	188	8	10
QHH	773	14	0	HV	304	1	4	HCR	186	0	6
CS	761	14	0	AC	300	18	6	JADI	178	4	4
JL	759	18	9	EM	288	12	9	SFG	174	0	0
WJD	771	10	0	WDC	257	9	6	HW	171	14	9
JH	703	17	3	LM	256	4	3	EMHH	169	1	3
RAS	650	2	7	RM	244	19	11	GB	160	4	0
JAB	628	18	4	ES	235	3	9	GG	158	6	10
WH	615	10	10	GW	234	18	5	CP	157	16	5
WAMcM	605	4	3	JWP	231	11	3	HHGA	156	12	10
AEB	592	19	9	FF	231	3	3	HG	143	18	8
MAWT	521	9	0	WRMC	227	17	6	HAB	134	7	7

What further proof is it possible to offer any inquirer or dealing client: (1) that our recommendations are given to benefit our clients; (2) that clients materially benefit by following those recommendations; and (3) that it is necessary to fill up and send in without delay the opposite Application Form?

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS.

BY WALTER MOORE.

XXV.—LORD LANSDOWNE.

Desirous of obtaining some first-hand information as to the fate of the Budget (blessed word!), I had the temerity to call at Lansdowne House and ask for the Marquess. I found his lordship easily accessible, and genial to a degree. He was rubbing his hands together gleefully when I entered his study, but ceased for a moment to wave me to a chair. Immediately I was seated, however, he resumed the silent expression of the utmost internal satisfaction, now and again doubling up with ecstasy—for, I argued, had the causes of his genuflections been abdominal pains, his face would have worn an expression less indicative of delight.

"Don't mind me," he said, alternately rubbing his hands and doubling; "get on with the washing."

"My lord," I said, with a note of concern in my voice, "may I ring for some ginger brandy?"

"No, no," said his lordship; "it's all right. Don't be alarmed. It is chronic—at least it has been since the 8th of this month."

"I can recollect nothing of special note occurring on that date," I remarked; "perhaps you mean the 5th, and are still rejoicing that the House of Lords once again escaped being blown up?"

"Nothing of the kind," returned his lordship; "I mean what I say, the 8th. On that day the Budget came up to the House of Lords." And the noble Marquess capered round the room with every manifestation of keen enjoyment.

"That reminds me of the object of my call," said I. "Can you tell me definitely what you are going to do with the Budget?"

Lord Lansdowne answered me in pantomime. Taking a short run, he kicked an imaginary object into space. Then, suddenly resuming his customary dignity of demeanour, he said:

"We shall move an amendment to the effect that in view of the serious issues at stake, we consider it inconsistent with our duty to pass the Bill before the country has been consulted upon it. That," continued his lordship, "is tantamount to rejection."

"Then you are determined to exercise the veto—or, shall I say, the big toe?"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the Marquess; "I must repeat that to Lord Halsbury."

"But, putting jokes aside for a moment, my lord," I said, "do you realise the seriousness of the step—or, rather, the kick—you contemplate taking?"

"Don't!" expostulated Lord Lansdowne, doubling up again; "you'll tickle me to death!"

"I have no desire to do that, sir," I returned; "nothing at the moment is farther from my thoughts than titillation. Let me repeat my question. Do you realise the seriousness of rejecting a Finance Bill?"

"I haven't come to the serious side of it yet," confessed the Marquess; "I am too much occupied with enjoying the humour of the situation."

"Wherein lies the humour, my lord?"

"In this: that in a few moments we, the hereditary Peers of Great Britain and Ireland, can render void and nugatory the laborious work of many months on the part of the Government. Have you not as a child found inexpressible pleasure in knocking down a house of cards which some indulgent senior with patience and with pains had reared for your amusement?"

"Call not my sins to my remembrance, my lord," I implored.

"Then you have experienced the delights of destruction? Consequently you are able to enter into my feelings." And Lord Lansdowne capered gracefully round the room.

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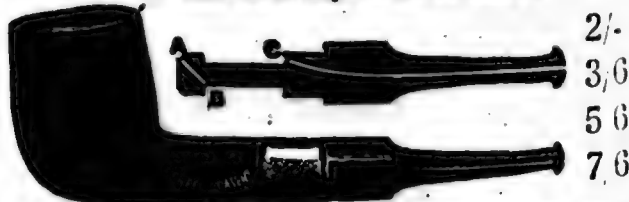
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Instant Relief.

JOHN BULL'S WOMENFOLK.

By MRS. BULL.

THE CITY QUEEN.

Every woman who is a lover of beauty ought, in her own heart at least, to congratulate the new Lady Mayoress of London on her triumphant bid for the picturesque in this year's City procession. She has done her sex a good turn in its time of need. Everywhere the "causes" of women are being fought in a decidedly unattractive manner, the municipal electors will have none of them, and even all those who do public work or live by their brain work are liable to have a term thrown at them which stands for the ultimate terrorism of shoddy dressing and bad manners. But here we have a public woman setting smilingly forth on her year of City social work, followed by a troop of glittering maids, all exquisitely dressed and looking as if they liked it, and starting a new era, or rather reviving an ancient and eternal one, in the position of public-spirited and useful ladies. For, though women may fight against it by all the ugly coats and shirts in the world, the fact remains that men persist in expecting them to be decorative, and will go on doing so to the end of time. What superhuman idealists men are, after all. Fancy having to forever raise on to pedestals of personal grace beings who persist in climbing down again and dressing themselves like cabmen! And all for a cause. So, in the name of men, as well as ourselves, we say to Lady Knill, "Vive la Reine!"

WINTER GAMES.

There is a new and very pretty winter evening entertainment just coming into vogue which will be found very useful for house-parties or Christmas gatherings of those people who possess the least musical or dramatic talent, and most people have a little. A well-known song is sung in character costume, and acted as it proceeds exactly as a scene from an opera would be. Either the singer himself may act the song, or someone may sing it for him, and he may stand well to the front facing the audience, and go through the gestures silently. The result may be very artistic or very funny indeed, of course. Prizes are offered for the three best produced effects. Such songs as Lord Henry Somerset's "Sleep, darling, sleep," or Tosti's "Good-bye," or the old "In the Gloaming," require a very delicate and restrained handling, but the old English, Scottish or Irish ballads, which are, of course, epic, are wonderfully dainty and effective, especially as the costumes of these are invariably picturesque. This idea offers immense opportunities for fun in the case of comic songs.

EVENING DAINTINESSES.

This season there are ever so many new ways of adapting hand-painting to our evening frocks, thanks to the present fashions, and some of them are really so lovely and yet so simple that the designs might be carried out by anyone, at a very small cost. For instance, instead of the rather everlasting and stodgy skirt panel that one always connects with this kind of decoration, we now find deep, flat satin edgings or hems for the Greek draped dresses treated in this way:—Say an ivory white satin edging for a white gauze dress upon which delicate shell-pink blossoms seem to have lightly fallen; or, for a pale *caude-Nil* frock a satin band of the same tint with groupings of shaded violets. When the light drapery of the upper dress is caught to one shoulder, thus bringing the painted hem in a slantwise line nearly up to the hip at one side, it stands to reason that the painting is very much in evidence. Shoulder straps or a square yoke-shaped *berthe* of the same should finish the top. Any girl who is a reasonably good flower artist could manufacture such a trimming. The satin should be carefully stretched on to a drawing-board with drawing pins before painting, and of course only water-colours, with the proper medium, should be used. The dainty half coats, half trains *a la Josephine* that are to be worn for State occasions this season, look exquisite if painted round the edge and fronts only in a very tiny and restrained flower-design, say small jessamines or baby roses or cherry blossoms. They need very little decoration, as they are usually worn in a pale tint over a white underskirt. These, too, are very easy to decorate at home at a trifling cost.

"JOHN BULL'S" WEEKLY LIMERICK.

The Government say that the Budget
Is popular—though the Lords grudge it.
Then why should they yell,
If the Peers do compel
The mass of electors to judge it?

"RETLAW."

DADDY'S PILLS

FOR DADDY'S ILLS!

A celebrated physician's prescription that cured a terrible case of chronic liver trouble and now keeps owner in perfect health.
Sample box for three stamps.

MERCHANT, 6 and 8, Eastcheap, E.C.

Will you Accept a Bottle of Guy's Tonic If We send it Free?

Write at once if you are troubled with any of the following forms of Ill-Health.

Indigestion.
Flatulence.
Coated Tongue.
Poor Appetite.
Pain After Food.
Neuralgia.
Palpitation.
Constipation.
Billousness.

Sick Headache.
Want of Energy.
Backache.
Weak Kidneys.
Anæmia.
Rheumatism.
Nerve Weakness.
Depression.
Debility.

"I was run down and always tired."



Nurse Young, of Starford-place, Faringdon, Berks, writes on July 30, 1909:—

"I am very pleased that I sent for a free sample bottle of Guy's Tonic about a fortnight ago. I was feeling run down and always tired, but am now so much better. I consider Guy's Tonic a wonderful medicine, especially as I have no time to take any extra rest. I am a Nurse, and work long hours."

We invite Sufferers to fill in the Coupon and post it to us at once. Each applicant will receive by return, privately packed and carriage paid, a free bottle of Guy's Tonic, a small box of Guy's Fruit Pills, and two Health-Culture Booklets, with complete instructions.

Post This Coupon

Name:

Address

89.....

FREE

desires the Free Guy's Tonic Outfit as offered in "John Bull," Post Coupon, when filled in, to—

GUY'S TONIC COMPANY,
12, Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.

Kindly include Three penny stamps to defray actual cost of postage of the Free Guy's Tonic Outfit.

A HANDY LITTLE PRESENT

for Yourself or Friend.

Just the thing for the Waistcoat Pocket, Purse or Wrist-bag.

Sold by all Stationers.

Price 2/6.

Post Paid in U.K. 2/7

A Small sum well spent.



Made in
BLACK, MOTTLED,
or RED VULCANITE
SPRING NEEDLE. SMOOTH
POINT. May be carried in any pen-
holder. Write for Complete Catalogue.
MABIE TODD & CO., 70 & 80, HIGH
HOLBORN, W.C.; 93, Cheapside, E.C.; 95a,
Regent St., W., London; 1, Exchange St., Man-
chester. 6, Rue Neuve, BRUSSELS; Brindano's,
17, Ave de l'Opera, PARIS.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

See page iii. of cover.

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

By VERAX.

THE FIVE PER CENT. BANK RATE SUFFICES—LARGE RECEIPTS OF GOLD FROM ABROAD—STOCK MARKETS IMPROVING—LIQUIDATION IN SOUTH AFRICANS AT AN END.

As I hinted last week, it was "touch and go" whether we should not have a 6 per cent. Bank rate, but fortunately the Bank of England was able to make its rate effective by declining to grant "short" accommodation either by discount or loan below $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The problem then solved itself, and we have now received over two millions of gold, chiefly from France, with more to come. In fact, the Bank of France offered three millions of gold on loan, but this was declined, and the alternative of the Bank of France re-opening its portfolio to the discount of foreign bills served the purpose. It is, however, quite time that the great London joint-stock banks should come to an agreement to assist in the keeping of larger gold reserves, as the Bank of England is, in view of their growth, no longer pre-eminent. Had this been done, we should have got comfortably to the end of the year with a 4 per cent. rate. For the time being the monetary position is, however, adjusted, the more so as Vienna, while supplying Turkey and also Egypt, *via* Trieste, is also sending gold to London. The outlook is thus greatly ameliorated, and the only danger spot is New York, where manipulation of rails and copper is being carried out on a grand scale. My advice holds good to leave both, together with steels, severely alone. *Canadian Pacific* are now quoted ex the rights to the new issue (which have been assessed at $9\frac{1}{2}$ dol.) at 181, but in view of the continued splendid traffic returns, the amount deducted should soon be recovered, the more so as by an additional bonus from land sales the stock is by the end of the year to be placed on an 8 per cent. basis. The rise in *Hudson's Bays* to 97 will not have come as a surprise to my readers, as I have led them to expect it, together with the appreciation in *Canada Land* shares which has taken place. Consols and other gilt-edged stocks are dull, for which no doubt the issue of three millions sterling of new Treasury bills (making the amount outstanding 26 millions) and the prospect of considerable Government borrowing in case the Budget is thrown out are responsible, but such borrowing at short date would be rendered easy enough, as foreign bankers and capitalists would be eager to take a hand. Home rails deserve and receive attention, and my article of a week ago proved well timed. I shall continue to keep my readers well informed on this section, and I should also recommend them, in view of eventualities, to keep an eye on brewery stocks, now so greatly depreciated. The *General Motor Car* report and accounts will be issued in the course of the week, and will, I hear, be of so favourable a nature that those who have ventured on the "bear" tack on the strength of Mr. Gamage's coming new promotion, will have a bad time of it. Argentine rails are recovering and should go a good deal better, also Mexican Rails, as I hear there are fresh negotiations with the Inter-oceanic of Mexico. The leading South American Government stocks, such as Argentine and Brazilian, are also receiving some attention, and Japanese are still patronised by investors. As to Kaffirs, the liquidation is practically over, and in these, as in Rhodesians and West Africans, I anticipate a substantial, if gradual, recovery. These sections are at present by far the cheapest on the Stock Exchange.

COLOMBIA AND HER RAILWAYS—HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The Republic of Colombia has recently come into undeniable notoriety by the First Mortgage Debentures of the *Colombian National Railway* having defaulted on the interest, which had fallen due last July. It now appears that the Colombian Government proposes to accept new Debentures to the extent of 80 per cent. of the face value of the Debentures now held, in which case it will at once pay a half-year's interest in arrears, and guarantee future payments of interest. The trustee naturally considers a 20 per cent. reduction uncalled for, but recommends the Debenture holders to accept a 10 per cent. reduction. The Government of Colombia will probably accept his proposal, but it will have done itself no good by this bartering with the Debenture holders, the more so as the Third and Fourth Debentures have received their interests, this being actually guaranteed by the Government. Thus the Second Debentures are in the curious position that their interest is also in arrears. It is not surprising that a heavy fall should have taken place in all Colombian railway stocks, the First Debentures falling $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$, the Second Debentures 10 to 55, the Colombian National Customs Guaranteed Bonds 2 to 71, Great Central of Colombia Mortgage Bonds 4 to 65, and Colombian Northern 5 per cent. Debentures 1 to $83\frac{1}{2}$. As regards the Government of Colombia, it is understood that it has not remitted any

funds towards its own liabilities on account of the National Debt for the last two months, although it was stipulated that this should be done monthly. I mentioned last week the various dishonest Spanish American Republics, and pointed out that the negotiations for the debt settlements of defaulting States, such as Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, were not making any progress, and it will apparently take them some time still to discover that "honesty is the best policy."

RUBBER STATISTICS AND RUBBER PRICES—PLANTATION RUBBER SHARES WELL SUPPORTED, ALTHOUGH FINE PARA DROPPED TO 8S. 3D.

Fine Para rubber has dropped from 9s. 2d. to 8s. 3d., but the market for the better class plantation rubber shares, after some hesitation, improved again, and the leading dividend payers amongst Malay companies continue in favour. The fact is that the investment in these is not based on recent high prices, but rather on 5s. to 6s. as the quotation of fine quality, so that there is room for a reaction before the share values need suffer. Supplies from Malaya and the East generally are increasing but slowly, and will hardly exceed 4,000 tons for next year, as many of the plantations are still backward. The course of prices, therefore, depends upon the South American, chiefly Brazilian, supply. The receipts of rubber at Para from July to October have been 8,500 tons this year against 9,035 in 1908, and 8,480 tons in 1907, thus showing no increase to speak of. Shipments from Para to Europe in 1908 were 20,940 tons, and to America 14,700 tons, the United States being a very large consumer. So far, the shipments to Europe this year have been 10,700 tons, and to America 14,700 tons, which is quite moderate. But the largest shipping months are January to May, and these will decide the course of prices, which will possibly be downwards then, but it must not be forgotten that a large business is being done for forward delivery at lower prices, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d., thus discounting the decline. The demand continues very strong and may easily again exceed the production. Hence rubber shares are in good demand for investment. Some of the very best dividend payers are *Ceylon Ordinary*, which I recommended on October 30th at 22s. 6d. They now have risen to 26s.; *Selangor*, then 34s., are up to 37s.; *Straits Bertam*, then 32s., now stand at 34s.; while *Sumatra Para*, were then quoted $2\frac{1}{2}$, rose to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and are now split into 2s. shares at 6s. 6d. Yet I consider all these shares still as good value for investment. Anyone asking for more moderate-priced shares might select *Sungei Kruit* £1 shares, 15s. paid, at 2s. premium; *Kollas Ordinary* £1 shares at $1\frac{1}{2}$, a good company, with a small capital of £40,000 and plantations well advanced in tapping. Rubber Explorations have advanced to 12, with a very considerable demand, thus bearing out my anticipation, and when the test plant for Rapidin is at work in Dartmouth they will probably double their price. My readers will do well to be very careful regarding Rubber companies, as so many over-capitalised concerns are now being offered, unless the land is not suitable for rubber cultivation. Thus *Val d'Ors* stand at 4d. to 2d. discount, *Tillyfours* at 1d. discount to par, and it is reported that the underwriters of the *San Cristobal* (Mexico) Rubber, Tobacco and Estates Company, upon which I commented last week, had to take a good many more shares than they expected.

THE FUTURE OF COPPER—THE YANKEE MANIPULATION AND WHAT MAY COME OF IT.

There is no doubt that strenuous efforts are being made on the part of big Copper interests in the United States to force a rise in Copper, and consequently in their own Copper Mining Shares, by encouraging consumption, and reducing production, as it is found that for the last few months production has outrun consumption in the United States to a marked extent, while a similar state of affairs prevails in Europe. The idea is to stimulate consumption by putting prices up, as consumers in that case are more likely to supply their needs than while the market is sluggish. In former times the expedient of hidden stocks was resorted to in the United States, but the American Copper Producers' Association professes now to give complete and correct statements of the movement of the metals, and the latest return rendered by that Association for October is not encouraging, as the production during the month was as much as 124,657,000 lbs., as compared with 118,023,000 lbs. in September. Deliveries for home consumption amounted to 66,339,000 lbs., against 52,105,000 lbs., while the exports were 56,261,000 lbs., against 50,077,000 lbs., and the stock has consequently increased to 153,510,000 lbs., against 151,473,000 lbs. on October 1st. Nor is this all, as stocks in Europe are much larger than they have ever been, and the total visible supply for Europe on November 1st was 99,357 tons, as against

51,534 tons on November 1st, 1908, and 12,728 tons on November 1st, 1907. A scheme has, therefore, been worked out to form a combination for restricting the output, and Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, the well-known American copper magnate, has been in Europe trying to fix such an arrangement up, and has just returned to New York, so that we shall soon know whether the combination is feasible. A recent rumour was that the Calumet and Hecla Mine was still standing out in America, while it is difficult to see that the Rio Tinto or other important mining concerns outside the United States would come into the arrangement. The Rio Tinto Company is excellently managed, and the Directors usually sell their production for forward delivery, so that they would probably have little interest in joining such a combination at the present time.

Of late years, Copper has never fallen below £55, and the present price of about £59½ for cash seems high enough, considering the statistical position. It is said that a further large quantity of copper has been sold this month in New York, for export, but that could only be a shipment for account of the American Copper interests, to Europe, for as I have shown, Europe has already quite enough copper and to spare, a large portion of which is being carried here for American account, with English money. Presumably, this would also be the fate of the Copper now being shipped to this side. I cannot conceive that this stratagem will succeed in the long run, and if by further purchases here the price of Standard Copper in London were to be put up, say to £65 or £70, it would be very difficult to keep it there, while any serious relapse in American Rails would at once communicate itself to copper and copper mines. Then again, with regard to copper mining shares, the American interests are putting forth *Amalgamated Copper* shares as the leader, and these have been run up to 94½, yet these shares, which are of \$100 each, are getting quarterly dividends of 50 cents, or only 2 per cent. per annum, so that the return is very small, and there seems little room for a further rise. *Rio Tinto*, too, are high enough at 78, when it is considered that the annual dividend, less income tax, is 55s. per share, giving a return of about 4 per cent. per annum. Yet there are indications of very strong support being given to *Rio Tintos* by the American interests. From every point of view the present manipulation seems, therefore, to be very risky, and a collapse of the speculation would bring about a heavy fall in both metal and the shares, while there is very little to be gained on the bull tack, even for the American manipulators. Needs must, however, when an unmentionable person is the driver, and in the present instance the American copper men have an eye upon the huge quantities of copper which will next year be sent forward by the Tanganyika and Katanga mines, with the completion of the Rhodesian Railway extension. These mines will be able to produce at a remarkably low rate, and unless the consumption of copper increases in a most unprecedented manner, the price of copper will then have to go to a lower level.

KAFFIR LIQUIDATION AT LAST FINISHED—A SUBSTANTIAL RECOVERY ALSO IN RHODESIANS—SOME EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.—NATIVE LABOUR SUPPLY INCREASING.

The culminating point in the Kaffir liquidation was reached last week when reports, greatly exaggerated, came to hand of failures in Johannesburg and at the same time the West African Development deal caused more forced sales. But there is a limit even to the power of "Bear" lies, and we now have Kaffirs on the up grade again after an altogether absurd fall had taken place. Now that the monetary outlook is brighter, intrinsic merit should assert itself again. As to the speculative account, it was shown at the settlement to have practically disappeared and a big "Bear" account has been piled up. I trust that my readers will stick tight to their holdings and average if they can afford to pay for more shares. Practically all the dividend paying Mines will maintain their dividends, especially as October showed a first increase in native labour of about 900, while the Transvaal gold output of 602,416 oz., against 606,585 oz. in September, was quite as large as had been anticipated. The dividend-paying shares have not declined to any very great extent, but they are cheap enough and yield high interest as I have repeatedly shown by tables, etc. But the most depreciated shares are those in mines now crushing or developing with a view to enter the dividend list. Here real bargains are to be secured. Take, for instance, Daggafontein Gold shares, which in May last touched 1½. They are down to ¾! With their 1,457 claims and the main reef series proved, the 536,000 shares of .51 each work out to only £377,000, of which £165,000 consists of liquid resources, and the claim value on the basis of the market price is only £260, against £1,000 to £2,000 of other Far Eastern mines. Again, Western Rand Estates, which stood

in June at 1½ ex rights (which were valued at 10/-), have fallen on forced sales to 1½. Yet the Company holds freehold or mineral rights, over 47,831 acres adjoining the Randfontein Estates, and the extension of the main reef has been proved on 2 farms assaying from 11 to 23 dwt. These are two extreme cases, but such shares as Randfontein Central, Randfontein South, Western Rand Consols, Cinderella Deep, etc., have all depreciated to an extent which renders them a splendid lock-up certain to yield eventually a big profit. In Rhodesians, Chartered and Tanks are commencing to recover, and others should follow suit, notably the low-priced reconstructed Mines. As regards Globe and Phoenix, the last return shows that the price has been pushed far ahead of the real position.

WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT EPISODE.

There is no occasion to enter into a full account of the West African Development episode which at one time added to the gloom of the market. Briefly, one of the rather numerous junior partners—for certain markets only—of a leading dealer on the Stock Exchange, operated on his own account very curiously in West African Development shares, which dropped from £9 to £5, and there was a heavy loss to face. The dealer appealed to the Committee who found in his favour so that part of the loss which is rumoured to be £40,000, has to be borne by various others. He has, however, generously undertaken to help those to whom it might spell ruin. What may happen to West Africa D's in future I don't know, but those who gamble in such counters deserve all they get. I hear that last Friday night one of the insiders met several of the losers at a City Bar, and a very lively scene ensued, a fracas being only avoided by the insider offering to meet all his opponents next morning and fight it out.

NEW ISSUES.

MORE RUBBER PROMOTIONS.—I have sufficiently dealt with recent rubber producing issues to make it quite clear that many undesirable flotations are now being attempted, and I trust that my readers will exercise due discrimination, as a considerable proportion of the companies which it is thought to float are either greatly over-capitalised or are formed to acquire land that is not suitable for rubber cultivation.

LINCOLNSHIRE BEET SUGAR CO., LTD., capital £130,000. this is an experiment in beet growing and sugar manufacturing, the success of which appears to me very doubtful, in view of our variable climate. I shall be glad if the experiment succeeds, but to use an American expression, I do not believe there are "dollars in it," and I think my readers will do well to allow other investors to make the experiment.

THE COLONIAL FIBRE PLANTING AND TRADING CO., LTD., proposes to acquire and work fibre plantations in the West India Islands. The capital is fixed at £100,000 in £1 shares, and an issue is to be made of £30,000 6 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures at par, and 36,700 shares at par. The statements in the prospectus chiefly consist of estimates, and the matter is far too much *en l'air*, so much so that I am surprised that it has been brought forward at this stage.

UNITED STATES LUMBER AND COTTON CO.—This company is making an issue of \$2,000,000 5 per cent. 20-year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, \$500,000 of which have been taken firm in the United States, and the balance of \$1,500,000 is offered for subscription at 91½ per cent., equal to £94 London delivery, for each bond of \$500, equal to £102 15s. 6d. sterling. The bonds will be secured by a first mortgage upon the whole of the real estate, cotton lands, timber lands, grant, and other immovable properties of the company, and as the company, which was formed in 1907, is earning large profits and dividends, the issue appears to be good value. It is satisfactory that in this case the figures of past profits are fully disclosed.

CORAL CENTRAL.—It is apparently intended to introduce this Cobalt Silver Mining Company on the London Market, but it will be necessary in addition to the particulars so far vouchsafed to have further data to go upon.

THE PROVIDENTIA MINES CO.—The shares in this company are being introduced, the nominal capital of which is \$2,500,000 in \$1 shares, the issued capital amounting to \$1,800,000. The mines are situated near the town of Parral, Mexico, but further particulars will be required before it will be possible to decide upon the merits of the property.

ATLANTIC, QUEBEC AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The directors of this Company offer for sale 1,750 Five Per Cent.

First Mortgage Debenture Bonds of £100 each, at £98 per Bond. A full half-year's interest will be payable on July 1st, 1910, and thereafter on January 1st and July 1st in each year. The Bonds are repayable at par on July 1st, 1935. The security on these Bonds is ample, as the bondholders have, in the first place, a first charge on the net receipts, in addition to the balance of the guarantee of interest from the Dominion Government. By agreement with the Government of Quebec, the Company is also entitled to a subsidy of 400,000 acres of land, in respect of its Gaspé or coast section, and these rights have also been conveyed to the trustees for the bondholders. The highest opinion is held in Canada of this portion of Eastern Canada, which appears to have been passed by for the West. For instance, Gaspé has a natural harbour, one of the finest in the world, while there is the finest farm land and a great fishing industry. It is evident that the Canadian Government attach great importance to the development of the Gaspé harbour, and it is understood that they will also construct wharves there. The investment appears in every respect a desirable one.

ARARAQUARA (SAN PAULO) RAILWAY COMPANY.—This Company is making an issue of £600,000 Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures at £98, and it is understood that the Bonds will be repayable at £106 per cent. The Company's system serves the central and north-western portion of the State of San Paulo, and will form the last link in a chain of highly successful and prosperous systems, consisting of the Rio Claro, the Paulista, the San Paulo, and the Mogyana Railways. The debentures will be a charge on 270 kilometres of railway, while Government guarantees from the State of San Paulo fully secure the debentures.

ANSELL'S BREWERY, LIMITED, BIRMINGHAM.

A very satisfactory showing is made by the directors' report and balance-sheet of this Company. The net profit for the twelve months ended September 30th last amounted to £81,213, which, with the addition of £35,985 brought forward from last year, leaves a disposable balance of £117,199. After payment of interest on debentures, etc., and of 5 per cent. on the preference shares, the ordinary shares now receive a further dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, making, with the interim dividend, 10 per cent. for the year. £44,053 is carried forward to next year's account, after £20,000 has been placed to reserve, bringing the account up to £170,000. This is indeed a very prosperous position, which reflects great credit upon the directors.

JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

Information will be readily supplied to readers of JOHN BULL on the following conditions:—

- (1) Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor, JOHN BULL, 2, Copthall Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.
- (2) Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials, under which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.
- (3) Replies are only made in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter. Communications received after Saturday cannot be dealt with in the current issue of the paper.
- (4) Under no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares.
- (5) If inquirers wish it, the address of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, for transacting business, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.

PREMIUM BONDS.—J. L. C.—As requested by you, I have forwarded you the name and address of a London firm of Foreign Bankers, who make a speciality of these. I cannot recommend the firm mentioned by you. C. G. A.—(1) Same reply. (2) I cannot recommend you a trustworthy person selling Hamburg lottery tickets, as most of the intermediaries are shady. A. B. (Ashby-de-la-Zouch).—What you require has been forwarded to you. A.—Ditto. **CREDIT FONCIER HOLLANDAIS BONDS.**—J. M. (Cambs).—I strongly advise you not to buy these Bonds, and also to have nothing to do with the firm in question. If you want to go in for Premium Bonds, buy the good ones, and only through a respectable foreign banker in London. If you send me a stamped addressed envelope, I shall be pleased to forward the address of such a firm. **PARIS FIRM (Binchester).**—Same reply as to "J. M." Cambs.

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS.—J. H. O. (Govan).—(1) No, I do not believe in geographical distribution of investments. (2) No; the feature is chiefly to obtain a list of clients' holdings, and then persuade them to exchange these into others, perhaps not nearly so good.

WEST AFRICAN MINES.—WAX.—Yes, Nos. 1 and 2 are suitable for investment, and you cannot improve upon these. What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. **LEILA.**—You had better let the thing slide. **WARWICK.**—It really is impossible to do anything with £5 in the way of speculation as you suggest. You had better keep it at the Savings Bank, and save some more money, then you can invest it in stocks and shares.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.—SHIBUY.—I think you had far better invest the money in sound securities than put it on deposit with the Yokohama Specie Bank. (1) I send you the name and address of a firm of stockbrokers, members of the Stock Exchange, who will advise you. (2) I should prefer putting the money in stocks.

OUTSIDE BROKERS.—SIMPLEX (Birmingham).—These circulars carry their own condemnation with them. Have nothing whatever to do with such people, or you will get bitten. H. F. H. (Birmingham).—I do not advise the operation. H. J. (Edinburgh).—They are probably all in the same boat, and you should have nothing to do with them. **WORRIK.**—Very shady; have nothing to do with them. A purchase of Canadian Pacifics, especially on a reaction, should yield

good results. Your broker will tell you how to secure the "bonus." **NOTED.**—I still advise you to have nothing to do with these people. **AIAX (Brighton).**—I maintain my adverse view concerning dealings with this firm. **J. B. (Hackney Road).**—This is really an outside broker's publication, and I cannot tell you where to obtain it. I do not advise such transactions. **WAGGONS.**—I maintain my adverse view with regard to these people. **G. L. D. (Bath).**—These kind of people charge extortionate prices for such bonds, which can be purchased much cheaper through respectable foreign bankers. That is the main reason why I advise my readers not to deal with them. **H. E. B. (Essex).**—This is just what you have to expect with outside brokers. You cannot rely on them treating you fairly, and my advice to you is to close your account, and deal with a member of the Stock Exchange, who will act honestly by you. **B. X. (Abercorn).**—(1) You must please yourself. I will know how they make their profits. **WAGGONS.**—(1) What you require is preferable. (2) Outside touts whom you should leave alone. **A. M. J. (New Wales).**—Very shady; have nothing to do with them. **CONSTANT READER (Luton).**—I am responsible only for my own recommendations, and not for those of other people. **NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—See reply as to "Constant Reader" (Luton). **AULD REEKIE.**—Ditto. **F. H. W.**—(1) Respectable, but I cannot guarantee the safety of any outside broker, and I certainly shall not deal with B, C, or D. The legal proceedings against E have been withdrawn. (2) I do not know about the others. (3) Sometimes. (4) For small amounts like these, a large cash deposit would no doubt be required. (5) What you require has been forwarded. **DONK AGAIN.**—I am afraid you will find your *nom-de-plume* justified by events. Why do you persist in dealing with such people? **PIDDINGHAM.**—I advise you to have nothing whatever to do with the firm in question. **MANCURIAN.**—A bucket shop; I strongly advise you not to deal with them. **J. C. (Hythe).**—As shady as the other firm mentioned. Steer clear of them and their blandishments. **CONSTANT READER (Bristol).**—Same reply as to J. C. (Hythe). **AULD REEKIE.**—I advise you to have nothing to do with these people, or with the shares they recommend. If the latter were all right, there would be no need to seek any dubious channels for placing them. **TOTTERLY.**—I am responsible only for my own opinions, and not for those of other people. **HANDWORTH.**—Very doubtful; you should have nothing to do with them. **G. A. (Glasgow).**—These people are more than doubtful, and, in accordance with your request, I send you in your envelope the address of a firm of stockbrokers, members of the Stock Exchange.

RHODESIANS AND RUBBERS.—ABBEY.—(1) You bought Chartered Options too high, but had better hold now. (2) Yes, both.

RUBBER SHARES, ETC.—F. W. I.—No. 4 are the best of the rubber shares mentioned, and you had best buy the Option Certificates. (7) An outside firm with an unsatisfactory reputation; have nothing to do with them. **J. C. I.** think it would be as well your selling the shares No. 1, which are not likely to improve to any extent. They stand at about 25s. 3d. An interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. has just been declared. (2) Investments in some of the promising Rubber Shares would certainly be more profitable, and there is no reason why you should not put the money into Cicely Ordinaries, which are bound to further advance, and are a large dividend payer. I do not think that Anglo-Malay are advisable. If you wish for the name of a member of the Stock Exchange, I shall be pleased to send one.

ACCOUNTANCY FIRM.—M. (Glam.).—I do not know anything about the concern, but its professions do not inspire me with confidence.

MODDER B AND TRANSVAAL LANDS.—DISAPPOINTED (Regent Street).—Hold the shares for a recovery.

KAFFIRS, ETC.—No. 1 is the best on your list, but No. 4 has possibilities, especially if the report is confirmed of the striking of a pyritic ore body in the mine.

HENDERSON'S TRANSVAAL.—A READER.—These shares will probably go better when the Kaffir Circus as a whole improves.

LOW-PRICED MINES (T. J., Edinburgh).—Nos. 2, 4, and 7 are the best on your list.

LONDON ELECTRICUS.—POLKEMAN.—No market; value problematical. Their sale would be a matter of negotiation.

INVESTMENT FOR £1,000.—CARLISLE, L. E.—Irish Lands, London County 3 per cent., and West Australian 3½ per cent.

KLUCH and BRILLIANT EXTENDED.—E. B. T. (Cricklewood).—No market now, and no option but to hold. (2) I do not advise a purchase.

TRUNKS.—J. H. (Hertford).—You might defer both purchases for awhile.

VARIOUS SECURITIES.—F. C. A. (London, N.).—Nos. A to D are all right. Better sell E. F. (Le Roi No. 2) are only a fair mining risk.

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.—F. B. (Dublin).—You must please yourself in the matter. Personally, I think it would be throwing good money after bad.

KAFFIRS and JUNGLES.—LUSTRE.—Hold your South African and West African shares, which should come right as soon as the market position rights itself.

UNITED RHODESIA.—OAKLEIGH.—These shares declined with other Rhodesias, and when the market generally goes better, they should also rally.

NEW PRIMOSE.—BITTEN.—The estimated life is eight years.

CANADIAN DRUG CO.—WILLO.—Highly speculative. I prefer Home Industries.

BANK ACCOUNTS.—INQUIRER (Bowes Park).—You have misunderstood my remarks. What I wished to say was that, in consequence of the rise in the Bank Rate, the Birkbeck had raised their deposit rate at 3½ per cent. You cannot expect me to give guarantees of "safety." **PHARMOS.**—I see no objection to opening a small account with this bank. **A. L. T. (Winton).**—(1) and (2) I really cannot take any responsibility in the matter. (3) I think so.

RAND MINES and AMAL. PROPS.—F. E. B. (Clapham).—(1) A purchase to average should enable you eventually to recover your loss. (2) Yes, there should come right when the market position generally is better.

GLANAMMAN ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES.—T. Y. Z. (Redruth).—The reply in question to A. W. C. applies also in your case.

SALE OF ANNUITY.—J. B. (Clapham Road).—This appears to be a fair offer.

WARING and GILLOW PAPER.—F. W. (Falmouth).—I think you had better sell.

TEXTILE SHARES, ETC.—H. B. (Brighton).—Calico Printers and Bradford Dyes Preferred Ordinary are fair value now that matters in Lancashire are improving. There is nothing against Midland Preferred Ordinary, and you will, moreover, be able to make a selection from last week's yield table of Home Rails. I do not care for A. B. C. shares, as there is too much competition.

PRIVATE COMPANY.—FOODRASH (Newcastle).—If you are a shareholder in a private company you can insist upon seeing the balance-sheet at the office.

Selling the shares in private companies is very difficult, as the prices are not quoted, and there is no market. You are, therefore, dependent upon some other investor buying them through the secretary, and that you had better try. Ask him to get you an offer for the shares.

STOCKBROKER.—O. W. O.—I forward you as requested the name of a respectable Stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange. I am sorry to hear that you have had such an unpleasant experience with Outside Brokers, but in view of the names you mention, I am not surprised. In dealing with members of the House, you are at least assured of honest treatment.

AFRICAN FARMS and RANDFONTEIN.—A. F. T.—Yes, it would be a good thing to buy African Farms (1), and Randfontein Estates (4), but I do not think so well of Nos. 2 and 3. New Transvaal Gold Farms hold a large number of farms, over 100, and should in time improve in value. Just now they are not actively dealt in. It is a question of waiting.

RUBBER COMPANIES.—MONK.—I do not like the Johore Companies Nos. 1 and 4 at all, and should advise you to leave them alone, although they are very much puffed just now. **Jequié Rubber Estates**, the new Brazilian shares, advanced to 5s., and are fair value. No. 1 is also fair value, and the directors are highly respectable, but, personally, I like the high-class shares best, such as Selangor, Cicely, Sumatra Para, Malacca, etc.

OTTOMAN LOTTERY.—E. M., L. (Highbury).—The lottery itself is genuine, but this Hamburg firm is extremely shady.

BANK DEPOSIT.—T. OTOC.—Of course, Parry Bank and Alliance is absolutely safe for deposit, but you will find that they do not allow 5 per cent., but only 3½ per cent., on deposit. Have you made a mistake in the name? J. K. T.—It might be as well not to put too many eggs into one basket, besides which high rates of deposit are not compatible with safety.

BRITISH CORPORATION SHARES.—NORWICH.—If you mean Norwich 3 per Cent. Corporation (1902), now standing at 86, this is a cheap 3 per cent. stock, and I have no objection to all Corporation stocks. The one drawback with them is that when you want to sell them again they make you a wide price. For instance, just now the quotation of Norwich is 84-86, but you cannot buy under 86, and if you wanted to sell you would not get more than 84. The stock is safe enough.

SHEBA GOLD.—A. W. (Witham).—You should hold your Sheba Gold Mining shares, as they are likely to improve, but the New United Reefs (Sheba) is quite a different thing, and not to be recommended. (2) Why don't you put the money into the London County loans, in which you can get 3½ per cent. These you could buy through a stockbroker. (3) It would perhaps be wise not to put too many eggs into one basket in the matter of the Brewery Prefs. (4) What you require has been forwarded.

IRON AND STEEL SHARES.—SNATCHLOCK.—You had better hold your South Durham Iron and Steel Ordinary now. A sale would leave you a heavy loss, and most of these Iron and Steel shares are likely to improve now.

CHILTON ROAD.—P. V. H.—Company promoters would not undertake so small a property, and you know yourself that land just now is very difficult of sale. I am afraid I cannot help you.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE ELECTRIC POWER CO.—F. G. H.—I cannot trace this company in any of the usual books of reference, and am afraid, therefore, that it is not now in existence. You had better inquire in Leeds.

LONDON BANKING CORPORATION.—C. H. B.—This bank was established in November, 1866, and has paid dividends up to 7½ per cent. for 1906, since which date, however, no information is obtainable. I do not know the other firm mentioned.

REDEMPTION OF CONSOLS.—H. W. (London).—Consols are redeemable on and after April 5th, 1923, at par, viz., £100, but it is extremely doubtful whether such an operation will be undertaken. In any case, you need have no fear with regard to the point you raise.

PROPERTY INVESTORS TRUST AND ADVANCE CO.—POT.—This concern seems to be no longer in existence.

PER MONTH.—W. W. W.—Leave the money in the P.O. Savings Bank for the present, but when you have accumulated a fairly substantial sum, write to me again, and I will give you a selection of good securities for investment.

BUILDING SOCIETY.—ALPHA (Leicester).—No. 3 is the best one of the three.

PEDRAS DE AFILAR LAND.—R. R. (Edinburgh).—This concern is not known here.

FOREIGN AND OTHER ISSUES.—AMEN RA.—No need for anxiety with regard to any of the stocks Nos. 1 to 7.

PENHONGA AND CALICOES.—TULLANORE.—(1) Not very favourable. (2) Highly speculative.

DARRACQS.—H. F. B.—It should be worth while holding the Preferred for a recovery.

TRACTION AND OTHER SHARES.—WELSH DROP.—No option but to hold Nos. 1 to 4, but you evidently bought at the top. (5) Nothing known here; why did you buy such an out-of-the-way stock?

£3,000 FOR INVESTMENT.—THANKFUL.—It would be an excellent idea to take this £3,000 out of house property and put it into stocks and shares. Instead, however, of placing all your eggs practically into one basket by investing it in the two shares mentioned, you should spread the amount over different classes of securities, thus obtaining a good average yield at a minimum of risk. A few hundreds in Coats could do no harm, as this is a very progressive company, while the remainder could be spread over the following stocks:—Irish Lands 1½ per cent. at 84½, London County 3½ per cent. at 100, West Australian 3½ per cent. at 66½, Argentine 5 per cent. Loan of 1886-7 at 106, Japanese 4 per cent. at 61, Midland 2½ per cent. Preference at 72, Grand Trunk 4 per cent. Guaranteed 9½, British Insulated 6 per cent. £5 Prefs. at 64, Carlton Hotel £10 5½ per cent. Cum. Prefs. at 64, Armstrong Whitworth £5 4 per cent. Cum. Prefs. at 58.

DEBENTURE SINKING FUNDS.—W. H. R.—Each company has its own procedure, so it is impossible to mention any particular methods as applying to all companies.

GOOD WISHES.—B. H. (Edinburgh).—Many thanks. I am glad to hear that you have been very successful by following my advice.

PANAMA BOND.—P. A. C.—The present quotation is £5 5s. The drawings are published by respectable foreign banking houses, and I should be pleased to send you the address of such a firm on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

STOCK EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES.—H. M. J. (Canonbury).—When dealing with a member of the Stock Exchange, you cannot get out of paying your differences by pleading the Gaming Act.

DEPOSITS.—H. (Cornwall).—A sound bank. You cannot get 5 per cent. in Trustee stocks, but you can get over 3½ per cent. in West Australian Government 3½ Registered stock at 96, which is a Trustee security.

CONSOLIDATED MAIN REEF.—S. A.—A fair investment of the kind.

INSTITUTE.—X. Y. Z.—You had much better have nothing more to do with them.

RINKS.—L. C. D.—This certainly looks very suspicious, but it is the kind of thing you must expect when the craze is over.

SEIZ CANAL DRAWINGS.—BOND.—By subscribing to the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, of Brussels, which appears bi-monthly, you will find out the numbers drawn.

STOCKBROKER.—J. R. M.—I really cannot tell you. I have forwarded in your envelope what you require, but I know no Edinburgh stockbrokers.

ECUADOR.—J. G. S. (Glasgow).—This seems to be highly speculative. Sell if you can.

HUNGARIAN LOTTERY.—S. J. D.—Nearly all the intermediaries touting for Continental lotteries are shady, and I cannot help you in the matter.

MIXING SHARES.—J. S. E. (Henley).—Canp Birds are likely to further improve, but you should take your big profit on half your holdings. Hold Nos. 1 to 4 for a rise.

TRUST.—H. E. H. (Bradford).—Have nothing to do with this so-called Trust, which is merely a bucket shop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OPTION.—S. M. R.—If you gave £10 for a call option in 10 Canadian Pacifics at 188½, you must sell at such a price that this 10 dol. is covered. After that you would make a profit. The rights in the new stock, which are assessed at 9½ dol., have now been deducted, and the price is now 18½ ex rights. Those 9 dol. will probably be recovered.

SOUTH DURHAM STEEL AND IRON.—H. S. G. (Lincoln).—Yes.

HOUSE PURCHASE.—W. C. S. (Manchester).—I do not care much for the concern. I think an ordinary Building Society would be preferable.

MOTOR BUS SHARES.—J. S. S. (Towcester).—Neither are of any value.

HIGH DEPOSIT RATES.—DICKY BEE.—High rates of interest are not compatible with safety.

ELDERADO BANKETS.—NYASA.—A fair mining risk of the kind.

SAFE INVESTMENT.—ANXIOUS ONE (Watford).—(1) West Australian 3½ per cents. (2) Very doubtful concerns no information available.

MIDLAND PREFERRED.—R. E. (Birmingham).—The nearest I can tell you is that Midland Preferred touched 71½ and 64½ in the course of 1904. Yes, it is the same stock.

NATIONAL TELEWRITER.—FRAYABLE (Liverpool).—Extremely speculative. There is no market quotation for the shares.

RIPRINE.—G. W. F. (Birmingham).—You will have seen a paragraph on Riprine in a former issue.

OUTSIDE TOUTS.—SC.—CYMRO.—(1 to 3) All very doubtful concerns; have nothing to do with them. (4) High rates of deposit are not compatible with safety. (5) Same reply as Nos. 1 and 3. SQUIRES (Leeds).—Have nothing to do with these people.

VAN DEN BERGH'S YIELD.—G. H. H.—You are hypercritical. The price given was the middle figure, the exact quotation being 1 15-16—2 1-16; but, obviously, a purchaser would have to pay the outside price when buying the shares, and the yield was therefore calculated on the latter.

MIDLANDS AND OTHER HOLDINGS.—H. H. (Brighton).—(1 and 2) Hold for the present. (3) Certainly, keep Midland Preferred. (4) I am rather doubtful. (5) Randfontein South should suit you.

CANADIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.—B. C. A.—The answer duly appeared in this column, and the Board of Trade notice was returned to me at the time.

RHODESIAN EXPLORATION OPTIONS.—EDINA.—A fair mining risk.

WARING AND GILLOWS.—T. R. (Ipswich).—You might sell on any further improvement.

VANGUARD DEBENTURES.—R. E. R.—Have you overlooked the fact that the concern has been amalgamated with the London General Omnibus Company? You should await the report of the latter, due at the end of the month, for the information you seek.

£50 TO INVEST.—JUVENILE.—I do not think you can do better than place this small amount where the other £50 is.

VICTORIA FALLS POWER.—BROKER.—Hold No. 1, but get rid of No. 2 if you can.

MINIMAX CONSOLIDATED.—IGNORANCE.—No information available.

SHITONS.—L. R.—The interim dividend has just been declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, but has not yet been paid.

SPICES AND PERSEVERANCE.—X. R. P.—Spices are a fair industrial purchase on a reaction. In view of the latest developments, G. B. Perseverance should be left alone.

OUTSIDE CONCERN.—J. S. (Pontypridd).—Have nothing to do with this outside concern. The document is returned in your envelope.

BUXTON SKATING RINK.—MALVERN.—Have nothing to do with these shares, or with the outside tout who are recommending them.

NORTHERN LIGHT AND POWER OF CANADA.—CONCERNIS.—No.

KENT COAL.—PERPLEXED (Lancashire).—The authorised capital of the Kent Coal Concessions is £150,000 in £1 shares, £50,000 being Preference, £68,500 Ordinary, and £31,500 Deferred shares. Prefs. rank first for a cumulative dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, but no dividends have yet been paid. The Kent Collieries are also working in the neighbourhood.

CANADIAN FINANCE CONCERN.—B. C. A. (Stamford Hill).—I do not see how I can help you in the matter.

KAFFIR MINES.—F. B. (Glasgow).—I consider West Rand Consols the best.

AMALGAMATED PROPERTIES OF RHODESIA.—POVERIL.—This company is an amalgamation of a number of other concerns. The shares have touched 8s. 6d. this year, and are a good holding of the kind, but the question of dividends does not yet arise.

INSURANCE REPLIES.

Insurance Enquiries should be addressed Insurance Editor, 67, Long Acre, W.C.

INSURABLE INTEREST.—E. G. Y. (Maldon).—To constitute an insurable interest the person insuring must have some pecuniary interest in the person insured, or must be liable or accountable for some loss arising through the death of such person. H. A. (Leeds).—You do not mention anything that would give you an insurable interest. The company you name is a very strong one. H. D. (Leeds).—Unless there are exceptional circumstances, of which you say nothing, there is no insurable interest in the case you mention.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO.—C. R. B. (Seaton).—We know of no good reason why you should not do so.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSSES.—J. S. (Frisizinghall).—It must be obvious to you that no insurance company can insure you against the gambling losses you describe.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT.—CERTIFIED NURSE (Kilburn Priory).—Have nothing to do with the people you name.

INSURANCE OF WORKMEN.—J. H. C. (Bradford).—The company to which you refer is by no means strong, and you might find it to your advantage to transfer to a larger one, say the Pearl.

VALIDITY OF POLICY.—L. B. (Gray's Inn).—You have no cause for anxiety. The company that has taken over the business is quite able to fulfil its engagements.

LIABILITY FOR POLICY.—J. J. (Southport).—It is difficult to answer your question, as the business has been so much cut up. Write to the National Standard Life Assurance Corporation, which has taken over much of the business of this section in which you have been.

PURCHASE OF ANNUITY.—C. E. (Leeds).—We do not think it is necessary to employ a solicitor to see that you are "not taken advantage of" by the insurance company. The company you name is one of the greatest of British insurance companies, and it is a little absurd of you to think they would wish to trick you.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE POLICY.—W. E. B. (Gateshead-on-Tyne).—All three of the companies you mention are in the front rank, but No. 3 will give you somewhat better results than either of the other two.

"A FOUL SHAVE."—INTERESTED (Bolton).—We know of no insurance company which insures hairdressers against a possible claim for damages for what you describe as "a foul shave."

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.—S. E. B. (Sheffield).—You can rely upon the company treating you fairly, and their endowment policies are very attractive.

THREE INSURANCE OFFICES.—W. B. (Cork).—Of the three companies you name the first of your list would give you the best results, but there are other English offices that would give you better.

INSURANCE OF LIFE.—P. R. W. (Glasgow).—We cannot answer your question unless you give us particulars as to the kind of insurance you prefer.

LONDON, EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW ASSURANCE CO.—A. P. (Birmingham).—From what you tell us we should say that the company were quite justified in repudiating liability.

RATES OF PREMIUM.—J. O'B. (Newmarket).—The rates of the different offices vary. If you are an abstainer, you might go to the Abstainers' and General Insurance Co., to whom, at your age, you would have to pay an annual premium of £10 4s 7d for a whole life assurance of £500. If you are not an abstainer, the Gresham would do it for you at a somewhat higher rate.

PERPETUITY POLICY.—ENQUIRER (Gateshead).—We consider it one of the cheapest life policies at present issued, and the standing of the company issuing it is of the highest.

STATUS OF COMPANY.—FNA (Hove).—The company to which you refer was established in 1906. Its subscribed capital is £73,000, of which only £14,266 10s. was paid up on the date of last return. J. H. J. (Nottingham).—Have nothing to do with it. H. J. H. (Highbury Park).—Ditto. A. C. W. (Leeds).—Of the two offices mentioned by you we should choose the second. Z. B. (Hull).—The company was established as far back as 1854, and it is well able to meet its obligations, but it is not progressive. K. J. W. (Southsea).—The Association is of "good financial standing." H. E. R. (Putney).—It is a respectable conducted company. G. H. C. (Bexley Heath).—The company has been established only a few months, and we cannot recommend it. T. H. B. (Ravenscroft Park).—The company you mention is "sound in every sense." READER (Pockham).—The financial position of the company is perfectly sound. P. A. W. (Glasgow).—The answer is in the negative. A. BULLER (Chislewick).—You had much better go to a first-class company. T. M. (Liverpool).—The company is not making much progress, but it is perfectly solvent. M. L. (Dalmeida).—It is a two-year-old, non-tariff office, not strong. J. A. (Hampstead Road).—The company was established last year. Its working capital is very small, and we think you had better look elsewhere.

(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.)

THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

By M. CLEMENT SCOTT.

"LORRIMER SABISTON, DRAMATIST."

Claude Carton has not been kind to "Lorrimer Sabiston, Dramatist," the principal character in the new three-act play at the St. James' Theatre, and George Alexander can make no effect with it. The author has weighted Sabiston with long-winded metaphorical speeches that bore one stiff to listen to; in a word, Lorrimer Sabiston is an unknown quantity even in this age, and the only convincing qualities Mr. Carton's story may possess are urged by such persons as Lady Cheynley, her husband, Sir Henry Cheynley, M.P., Noel Darcus—Mr. Carton might just as well have called him "Dark Horse" at once, for that is, I presume, what the name is intended to convey—and Richard Kelham, the English writer of plays, whose knowledge of French authors, especially Scribe, is so vast that he succeeds in scoring successes whenever he produces anything new.

If "One Law for Woman"—what that law is we are never told—is so remarkable that it sways women to such extremes, that having seen the drama acted, they all fall down like so many nine-pins at the feet of the man supposed to have written it, why was Sabiston such a fool as not to produce the play in his own name, why had he not the courage of his own opinion, and why force the halo of glory created by himself on to another man's head?

This is where Claude Carton's at times brilliantly dialogued comedy goes to the wall—his whys and his wherefores are never understood. That the brutally-treated wife, Lady Cheynley for years finding merely a dim shadowy sort of affinity in Lorrimer Sabiston, should suddenly be awakened to the fact that all her views of life are contained in "One Law for Woman," and forthwith gives her heart and body into the keeping of Noel Darcus, the man she imagines to have written this soul-stirring drama, is perhaps natural enough; but then again the insurmountable question crops up, and you ask, "Why does Sabiston allow this to happen—why does he permit himself to become the victim of his own cowardice, and let the woman he adores be dragged from his grasp without any attempt at explanation?"

Lorrimer Sabiston is a fraud, he is a cheat, for he gulls the world into the belief that he is one being, of whom he is the precise antithesis, and when his real views are ventilated on the stage as belonging to quite another person he deliberately attacks them in a newspaper interview.

Yes! There is no getting away from it, "Lorrimer Sabiston, Dramatist," is a hopeless mass of purposeless contradiction, and one cannot help feeling that Lady Cheynley—a difficult character acted with much rare tact, distinction, and cleverness by Miss Beryl Faber, has chosen wisely in giving her life to Noel Darcus, who at least is a man—in preference to leaving her bully of a husband for the sake of a mean, spiritless creature of the Lorrimer Sabiston type, whose reputation as a great dramatist it is impossible to realise.

But the tangled skein of everyday existence is quite difficult enough to unravel, without being faced with further complexity in a theatre, where one goes for amusement and relaxation. A play should not end with a riddle, as Claude Carton's does at the St. James', but it should give the answer to one, leaving no doubt behind; sending people home satisfied, not with their brains in a whirlwind of confused thought and muddled metaphor. The initials of Mr. Carton's play may be L.S.D., but I doubt if they will make any.

"EAST LYNNE."

"Who doth time gallop withal?" asks the immortal bard "Willie." Well, not with Mrs. Henry Wood, or her sympathetic tale of a jealous woman's folly; both will always live in our midst; that is judging by the enthusiastic reception Eric Mayne's dramatised version of Mrs. Wood's book, "East Lynne," received at the Lyceum last Saturday evening.

What's the use of flouting at sentiment as being namby-pamby and out of date? It's all fudge and nonsense, and the least susceptible will mop their eyes—*sub rosa* if you like, but weep they will, over the sufferings of Lady Isabel, the nervous impulsive woman, who, torn with doubt, and maddened by the fiendish whisperings of the "green-ey'd monster," deserts her husband and children, and is, in her turn, deserted by the villain who has tricked her from her home.

How that Lyceum audience boomed and hissed, and yelled with glee when the handsome adventurer, in the person of Eric Mayne, was accused and carried off by the detectives, how they applauded and appreciated the "wrong set right" of Richard Hare, the man innocent of murder, how they shrieked with laughter over the admirable and legitimately amusing performance of Blanche Stanley as Cornelia Carlyle, how they succumbed entirely to the quiet, unstaged, but intensely forcible influence of Frederick Ross as the misunderstood husband, and finally, how they sobbed over the death of the little child, and Lady Isabel as she too "fluttered earthward" and died, forgiven, clasped in the strong, protecting arms of her husband, Archibald Carlyle.

"An Amazing Piano!"

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You do nothing but listen!*

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¶ Can be played by hand in the ordinary way.

W. Backhaus says: "In all points absolutely similar to my own playing."

Eugen d'Albert says: "Conforms to my rendering to the smallest detail."

Busoni says: "The perfection of its art."

Herbert Fryer says: "The most astounding musical invention of to-day."

Godowski, Mascagni, Pauer, Pugno, and scores of other great musicians makes similar remark.

FREE RECITALS Daily 11.30 & 3.30.

Fuller particulars free by post in Booklet No. 28.

KEITH, PROWSE & Co., Ltd.,
162, New Bond Street, W.

"The Stick in the Glass Case"



YARDLEY'S SHAVING SOAP

SAVES TIME—Because its flat creamy lather does not dry.

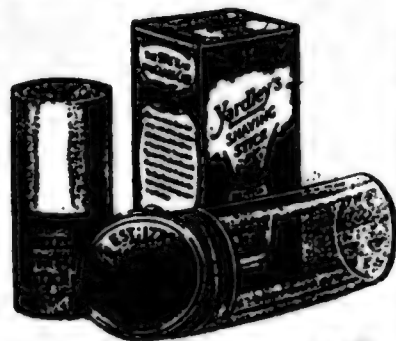
Discomfort—because it leaves the skin soothed and comforted.

Money—because it is so economical in use.

It is all British and the **BEST** on the market.
1/- post free, or from
our district.

Free Sample on application to the
makers—

Stratford, London, E., Dept. "A."



BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
THE RIGHT HON.^{TS} THE EARL OF RANFURLY, G.C.M.G., President. **MAJOR DUDLEY HENRY ALEXANDER, C.M.G.,**
Vice-President. **WILLIAM MOFFATT, Esq.** **EDWARD BRUCE READ, Esq.** **JAMES MILLINGTON SYNGE, Esq.**
IN CANADA.—JOSEPH LAVOIE, Esq., Vice-President.

BULL'S EYES.

NOTES OF INTERROGATION:—

Is King Manuel paying a "court" visit?
 Does Sir John Fisher want the House of Lords abolished?
 Will "Baron" Godley be a "Spiritual" Lord?
 Did Mr. Haldane mind his "P's" at the "Q" Club dinner?
 Was Lieut. Shackleton "knighted" because his "day" was ended?
 Aren't knights rather cheap to-day?
 Isn't Canon Horsley an appropriate mayor for Southwark?
 Has Sir Percy Scott, who scorns "paintwork," gone in for "white-washing"?
 Does Sir Robert Perks complain because the Government is "Non-conformist"?
 Isn't a cracked "ever" sometimes a nuisance?
 Have Mario Corelli's sales in America been falling off?
 Didn't "Dr." Bodie get rather a severe "shock" in Glasgow?
 Is it true that Mr. Balfour is studying cabinet-making?

The profit of Messrs. J. and P. Coats, the thread manufacturers, has amounted to £200,000 more than the previous year. A real advance.

The Marylebone Guardians have ordered a six months' supply of 28,800 pills. We take it that these are for Indoor Relief.

The heated troubles in Greece were bound to end in a flare up.

We read of ghosts in business. Shady transactions?

There has been a dispute as to the water supply for theatres. Now we know why most of the fare is so dry.

A Socialist daily is suggested. Will it be red?

A Canadian journal says: "Good settlers are welcome." But tradesmen don't want to part with the few they have here.

Heading: "Mill girl to actress." She should be able to dance the reel.

"Every University has, or should have, a character of its own," says Lord Rosebery. But some have lost theirs.

Black wall-papers are coming into fashion. Very suitable for morning rooms.

The "Merry Willow Waltz" is somewhat stale. Why doesn't "Dr." Bodie evolve a "Merry Devil Dance"?

A Suffragette proudly relates how she set fire to her cell. No doubt the authorities took the hint and made it warm for her.

"Ship that took the Wrong Turning," reads a heading. Did she "turn turtle"?

The motorist who suggests that cows should be given a coat of phosphorescent paint is evidently one to make light of them.

"Germany's Aim," reads a headline. Not "straight" we fear.

A hen in hospital, we read. Chicken-pox, no doubt.

The Kennel Club Show at the Palace was a success, although over £7,000 went to the dogs.

Heading: Shot at a dance. Schottische?

A swineherd recently came into £75,000. He will now be able to have things a bit sty-cliché.

The heading, "Loss in whisky: one-third less drunk," was not well put.

Canon Talbot said recently: "If bookmakers all disappeared in a day, they would never be missed." All depends.

Several American inventions now do most of the housework by electricity. A great shock to domestics.

Mr. G. I. Jessop, who deplores that the number of amateur cricketers is diminishing, cannot expect Gentlemen to be Players.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE WEEK

"JOHN BULL'S" GREETINGS.

November 20th.—SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.
 Among innumerable foes, unmoved,
 Unshaken, unsecluded, unterrified,
 His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal.

—Milton.

November 24th.—RICHARD CROKER.

O citizens, citizens, money is the foremost thing to seek;
 cash first and virtue afterwards.—Horace.

As will have been seen from last week's JOHN BULL, Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company make quite a remarkable offer for those who choose to leave the wintry fogs of England for sunshine and blue skies. For £15 they include a splendid Ocean trip of 7 days each way to the Canary Islands, with 14 days free sojourn at one of their palatial hotels in the Islands. Such a chance cannot often be obtained, and anyone interested should write to Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Liverpool and London, for full particulars.

A HUMAN DOCUMENT
OF GREAT INTEREST TO
ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
INSOMNIA.

The following letter is one of the most remarkable expressions of gratitude ever written by a sufferer from nerve-racking sleeplessness.

It is very seldom indeed that we publish letters of this nature. The kindly-hearted writer of the following letter, however, wrote us again quite recently saying that his sleep had been maintained for months past and ingeniously pointing out that in our position as the leaders of a great industry we could very well afford and, in fact, it was our duty, to publish his letter broadcast for the information of similar sufferers. That is why we publish it.

London, W

Dear Sirs,

4/1/00.

"I desire to write and inform you that I have derived very great benefit from the use of OXO, which I now take daily with my meals instead of drinking tea, coffee, or cocoa."

"My case, I believe, is remarkable and unique, in that I have been a martyr to acute insomnia for the past four years and I have, I may say, tried all kinds of drugs; I have taken all kinds of baths; and I have tried also all kinds of resorts, home and abroad, spending a small fortune in such. I have, I may say, to this end visited Aix-les-Bains, Marseilles, Monte Carlo, Nice, Norway (Loen), Sweden, as well as Matlock (for two months) and most of the seaside resorts in England, and Strathpeffer in Scotland.

"I have not, however, been cured, and it may astonish you to learn, but it is nevertheless the fact, that I was reading your advertisement recently and the testimonial Lieut. Shackleton had sent you. I at once thought there must be great virtue in such a preparation to serve him so well and under such conditions as he had tested it, and I therefore resolved to take a cup at each meal and discard all other drinks.

"I may say I have taken other hot drinks at night before retiring, to induce sleep, but they have had little or no effect. Directly, however, I began to take OXO my sleep in a most astounding way began to come back to me, and I sleep now for 7 or 8 hours right off, where before, for years past, I never had regular sleep—and at the most 3 or 4 hours, and that of a very broken nature.

"There must be some very remarkable properties in your preparation to cause such a change in my condition and I think if it were only known to thousands of sufferers (like myself in the past) that a cup of OXO at night, dropping all other beverages, would give them sound sleep, they would be deeply grateful. It strengthens one also, I find, and it strikes one as being a perfectly pure preparation and free from all chemicals, etc., which I fear accompany other preparations.

"Being a literary man and a well-known dramatic author, I have need of my regular sleep, and the discovery has been a God-send to me, which I made as I state.

"I do not wish you to use my name or address, please, as I do not desire to be troubled by the public, as is usual, I find, if one is a public character.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) —

The original letter can be seen at our office by all who desire. May we take this opportunity of reminding you that the reason for the immense superiority and goodness of OXO is this:—

Every ounce of beef used for OXO comes from our own cattle. We have been cattle breeders in the Argentine since 1865, and by 44 years' prudent breeding from pedigree cattle sent out from the King's farms at Windsor and from other famous British breeders, we have built up a strain of cattle which is the admiration of experts throughout the world.

Those wonderful cattle yield wonderful beef—wonderfully rich—wonderfully healthy. And from that beef we take the nourishing and stimulating properties and combine them in OXO.

Other firms have to buy raw material—how, then, can they expect to even imitate the sterling goodness of such an article as OXO?

OXO, 4, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES on or before
FRIDAY, November 19th, 1909.

STATE OF SAN PAULO.

ARARAQUARA (SAN PAULO) Railway Co.

(COMPANHIA ESTRADA DE FERRO DE
ARARAQUARA.)

Incorporated under the Laws of Brazil.

ISSUE OF

£600,000 (Sterling) 6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
IN DEBENTURES TO BEARER OF £100, £50,
AND £20.

THE STATE OF SAN PAULO HAS GUARANTEED
interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for a period
of 30 years on the capital expenditure to be incurred in
building 150 kilometres of the Company's line of Railway,
up to an expenditure of £1,875 per kilometre. The
amount of the guarantee is estimated at over £16,000
per annum. Of the remainder of the line—a total of
120 kilometres—82 kilometres have been in operation
for several years, and have during the past three years
produced an average annual net revenue of over £21,400.

Price of Issue: 98 %

Messrs. FREDK. J. BENSON & CO.

offer the above £600,000 Debentures for sale on the
terms of the Prospectus dated November 15th, 1909,
payable as follows:—

- £5 per cent. on Application.
- £10 per cent. on Allotment.
- £25 per cent. on January 14th, 1910.
- £35 per cent. on February 1st, 1910.
- £23 per cent. on March 1st, 1910.
- £98 per cent.

This Loan will be simultaneously offered in ANTWERP
by the BANQUE DE REPORTS, DE FONDS PUBLICS
ET DE DEPOTS.

TRUSTEES AND ADVISORY BOARD.

Walter J. Hammond, Esq. (Director, San Paulo Railway,
and late Manager, Paulista and Rio Claro Sao
Paulo Railways).

Edward H. Tootal, Esq. (Director, London and Hanseatic
Bank, Limited).

W. Loudon Strain, Esq., M.B. (late of San Paulo).

Applications will be received by the following
Bankers:—

London and River Plate Bank, Limited, 7, Princes Street,
London, E.C.

Martin's Bank, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Fredk. J. Benson & Co., 11-12, Blomfield Street, London,
E.C.

Banque de Reports, de Fonds Publics et de Depots, 48,
Place de Meir, Antwerp.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may also be
obtained from the following Brokers:—

Ellis & Co., 1, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Sheppards, Pelly, Price & Pott, 57, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Joseph Sebag and Co., 13, Copthall Court, E.C.

OR ON THE RECEIPT OF A TELEGRAM ADDRESSED
TO "FREBENCATE," LONDON.

No. 2.

I desire to apply for Debentures. Please
forward me Prospectus and Application Form.

Name

Address

Call or Write for Depository List.

FURNISH BY POST

The readers of "John Bull" requiring Furniture are cordially
invited to visit "Furniture Town." OUR name "Furniture
Town" precisely describes the Streets of Furniture, the Avenue
of Bedsteads, the Roads of Linoleum, and the Squares of Carpets
on a row. Country readers, write confidently. Satisfaction
assured.

"Surpassed all Expectations."

Messrs. JELKS & SONS. New Chapel Street, Swansea.
Oct. 26, '09.
Gentlemen—I have received goods ordered, and am highly
pleased with them. Everything was in perfect condition, and
surpassed all expectations. I have shown them to several friends,
who were delighted with them, and will certainly recommend
your firm. Yours faithfully, R. G.

HIGH-GRADE SECOND HAND FURNITURE.

In conjunction with our old-established business of House Fur-
nishers, we are large Removal Contractors, and our Ware-
housing Depositories are noted as amongst the finest in England.
From various causes, and under different circumstances, we are
constantly having placed with us large consignments of superior
second-hand Furniture for immediate disposal, and rare Bargains
can be secured. We strongly advise a personal visit, but where
distance does not permit, we guarantee personal attention.
Drawing Room Suites from £3 15 0, Dining Room Suites from
£4 10 0, Bedroom Suites from £2 10 0, Dining Tables 22/6,
Couches 20/-, Carpets from 10s, Overmantels from 7/6, and
thousands of Bargains for Cash, or those desiring credit can
be accommodated at the slight advance of 1/- in the £ to cover
booking. Country orders carriage paid.

£5 0 0 worth, 1/- weekly. £20 0 0 worth, 4/- weekly.
£10 0 0 " 2/- " £30 0 0 " 5/- "
£15 0 0 " 3/- "

Call at once, or write. "We save you much."

W. JELKS & SONS,

HOME AND CONTINENTAL REMOVAL CONTRACTORS,

263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 275a, Holloway Rd., N.

Depositories—2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, Eden Grove.

(Adjoining)

(just one minute from Holloway Road Station, Piccadilly
and Brompton Tube.)

'Phone, 230 North. 7828 Central Telegrams, "Jellico London."

REMOVAL ESTIMATES FREE.

No Man is Too Old,

Nor is any man too young to play billiards. There is no
game so fascinating, and probably no game so popular,
seeing that it enables one to pass the evenings in the
pleasantest manner. Hitherto the drawback has been the
necessity of adjourning to the club or the hotel in order to
play. Now the necessity no longer exists. Billiards may
be played at home, as any ordinary room will accommodate
a miniature table, and, if a combined billiard and dining
table is obtained, you can play with a maximum of con-
venience. Messrs. E. J. Riley, Ltd., Willow Mount Works,
Accrington, make these billiard tables in all sizes, and the
cost (payable by instalments if desired) is inconsiderable.
Send a postcard for full particulars.

Have you Artistic Tastes? Study Wall-Paper Designing

It offers splendid opportunities for those who cultivate their ability by
thorough training. And no training in Wall-Paper Designing could be
more thorough and serviceable than that given in the Course prepared by
the International Correspondence Schools. This Course is followed at
home, in spare time, by correspondence. Moderate terms, including
complete outfit. Free service towards obtaining employment.

Mr. J. W. Plant, of Wolverhampton, writes:

"I have much pleasure in testifying that I have taken a Course in your Wall-
Paper Design in my spare time, and after persistent studies it has resulted in my
obtaining a very lucrative position. I can thoroughly recommend the system of
teaching given by the I.C.S. to all who wish to improve their position in life."

You'll agree it is well worth your while to get full particulars of this
valuable Course of training. Write us for free prospectus containing all
details and further practical evidence from students and employers.

International Correspondence Schools, Ltd.,
(Dept. K197) International Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Besides the Wall Paper Designing Course the I.C.S. have over 120 other practical
correspondence courses for technical, commercial and Civil Service appoint-
ments. Prospectus of any course free. Simply mention the
line which interests you.

JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[THE EDITOR replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?

CORRESPONDENTS, when referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of ENQUIRIES received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," AND ONLY THOSE OF GENERAL INTEREST will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc.

AUTHORS and ARTISTS submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write names and addresses upon the back of their work. The Editor can accept no responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work WHEN STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPES ARE SENT FOR THE PURPOSE. ALL MATTER SUBMITTED MUST BE ORIGINAL.

The EDITOR can express no opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china, pictures, coins, books, etc.

We have many times exposed the machinations of Gerrard, of 29, Nelgarde Road, Catford, who supplies stencil outfits to the unsophisticated; the St. Bride's Watch Co., Ltd., 12, St. Bride Street, London, E.C., who, by means of the well-known signature trick, palm off brass chains for 5s. 10d.; Lord and Co., Clarendon Street, Manchester, who persuade the credulous to purchase materials for making incandescent mantles (in one case for as much as £4 9s.); and the Stylo Supply Co., of Mortimer Street, London, W., who sell worthless fountain pens by offering four times the market rate for envelope addressing; and we should be obliged if readers would refrain from asking us for our opinion.

The M. A. Winter Co., of Washington, U.S.A., offer all and sundry "a position of a high-class and dignified nature"—which turns out to be the peddling at exorbitant prices of chocolate drops as a cure-all.

ELIZABETH M. CLARK (5, Goldsmith Road, Brighton) wants our readers to send her all their old discarded toys so that she may patch them up and give them away to poor children. We agree with her that as she is "only a little housemaid" and has not much time to spare, it may take her rather long to collect the eleven hundred toys which she requires. Will she pay carriage?

P. W. G. (Goudhurst) asks if we will kindly give space for a word or two "in defence of a scandalous article regarding the Sabbath Day in Scotland." His idea of a defence is certainly novel, for he accuses our contributor of distorted ideas, liver complaint, etc. He finds the people of Glasgow politer than those of any town in England, and says that he received "pressing, real, hospitable invitations to supper from people who were comparative strangers," so that he was constrained to forego one pleasure to accept another. He does not know which he enjoyed the more, the hearty supper or the genial company. We hope the whisky was equal to both.

F. C. (Lichfield) sent £1 for "James Brown's Longshot Method," and was advised to back the second, third, and fourth favourites in every race. But he was unable to obtain any further inspirations.

J. B. L. (Chatham) tells us about an old cripple who was recently arrested and fined for conveying a bet to a bookmaker's runner. This seems a very hard case as the man is now incapacitated for ordinary work. His name is Harry Baldwin (Old Mill House, Ordnance Street, Chatham). He was formerly a music hall singer, and came to be known as "the Queen's Jester" after appearing before her late Majesty. Perhaps some of our readers can spare him a trifle.

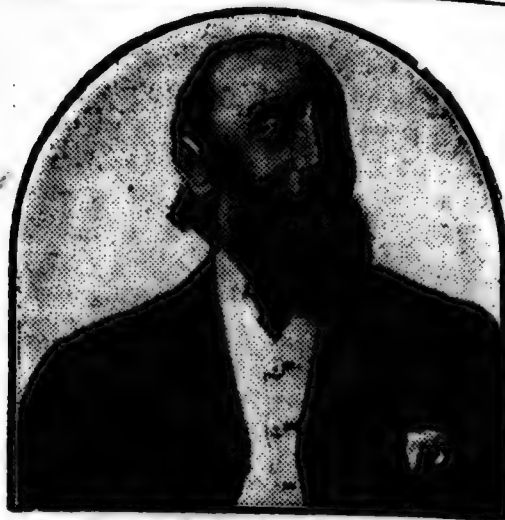
A. F. (Smethwick) says that the offices of Armstrong and Co. (who endeavour to extract money out of the dupes of White, the "Tipster") are a small room, said to be rented at 2s. 6d. a week. Perhaps they spend all their money on the "100 branches."

"HYPERBOLA."—The stipends of bishops are derived from ancient endowments. Their pensions are paid by agreement out of the salaries of their successors.

J. C. (Paisley).—We thought poets only bloomed in the Spring.

W. H. H. (Birmingham).—All right, we won't sack anybody on your account, though we are prejudiced in your favour by your pretty compliments.

J. M. (Co. Cork) writes that he could send us "some little things from time to time," if we thought they would fit JOHN BULL, and if he had some interest in doing so. But we do not buy pigs in pokes.



Mr. John H. Hilly, the well-known Author.

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

Asthma, Bronchitis and Blood-spitting.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is now recognised the world over as the standard remedy for all affections of chest, throat and lungs. It is guaranteed free from all dangerous drugs, and in cases of Bronchitis, Asthma and Chronic Bronchial trouble it is the finest medicine procurable, as it does not simply relieve but radically cures.

Mr. John H. Hilly, the celebrated Yorkshire poet and writer, and author of the "Clock Alarm" etc., etc., an old gentleman 70 years of age, writing from 1 Sea View Avenue, Liscard, Cheshire, says: "For many years I have used Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, and always found it a perfect remedy for coughs, colds, and bronchial troubles. It has never failed to cure me, and is my favourite medicine."

Ask for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, 6/6, 1/6, and 2/6, of all chemists.

VENO'S

LIGHTNING COUGH CURE.

BOX FREE.

(ONE WEEK'S SUPPLY.)



OXIEN FOR HEART DISEASE.

If you have any indications of Heart Disease, such as Palpitation, Tobacco Heart, Shortness of breath, Dizziness, Fulness in the Throat, Dropsy, Anæmia, Pains around the Heart or under the Left Shoulder allow us to send you a Free Supply of Oxien, sufficient for one week's trial, together with a Treatise on the Heart and Testimonials from people who have been cured. Send no stamps. Packaged in plain wrapper.—THE GIANT OXIE CO., Ltd. (Dept. 222G), 4 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

Are you interested in Books?

Then send a card for

"Catalogue 56."

W. HEFFER & SONS, BOOKSELLERS, CAMBRIDGE.

£100 TO £10,000

WHY

YOU SHOULD APPLY TO ME WHEN REQUIRING A LOAN.

- I Guarantee absolute Secrecy.
- I require no Sureties.
- I complete your business same day.
- I charge you moderately.
- I only want your written promise to pay.

Also

If you are entitled to money or property under Wills or Bequests I can arrange you an advance at a very low rate of interest within a Few Hours.

BEFORE APPLYING ELSEWHERE, DO NOT FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE TO

MR. ALFRED SPENCER.

11, Belfast Chambers, 155, Regent Street, W. (Entrance, Beak St.) Tel: 8952 Gerrard.



"JOHN O' GAUNT" WATERPROOF COATS

Direct from the Manufacturers.

Smart Dark Grey Rubbered WATERPROOF COAT, ventilated; fashionable wide skirt, 28 1/2 inches; weight about 20 lbs.

36 inches long 7 1/2 lbs; 42 inches long, 8 1/2 lbs; 48 inches long, 9 1/2 lbs; 54 inches long, 10 1/2 lbs; 60 inches long, 12 lbs. Actually worth more than double.

The "John O' Gaunt" is the Ideal Coat for Cycling, Golfing, Shooting, Touring, Riding, Boating, Fishing, or Walking, and will wear for years.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Waterproofs, Oilskins, Cycling Capes, &c., free on application.

PARKER'S,

Dept. J.B. Waterproof Manufacturers, LANCASTER.

ANSELL'S BREWERY.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Ansell's Brewery was held on Friday, November 12th, at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham. Mr. Edward Ansell presided.

Moving the adoption of the report and accounts, and that the following dividends be paid—viz., at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, and at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares (making 10 per cent. for the year) for the half-year ended September 30th, 1909, the Chairman said that in a year of general brewery trade depression he was in the happy position of being able to congratulate the shareholders on another successful twelve months' working. The net profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1909, after making full provision for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, was £81,213 6s. 8d., which, with the addition of £35,085 19s. 7d. brought forward from last year, made £116,298 6s. 3d. After payment of directors' fees and salaries, interest on debentures, and dividends on the ordinary and preference shares of 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, there remained a surplus of £64,053 1s. 3d., of which it was proposed to place £20,000 to the reserve, bringing this account up to £170,000, and to carry forward £44,053 1s. 3d. to next year's account. He would like to remind them that their total assets at the present moment were £1,063,977, compared with £800,000 at the time of the reconstruction of the company in 1901, and that then the profit represented approximately 8 per cent. on the capital employed, their profit was still 8 per cent. on their present capital. By this he meant the original capital plus the reserve fund. This showed the reserve had been judiciously invested in extending the business, and that the growth in the assets was substantiated by their profit-producing capacity. As they were doubtless aware there was no item for goodwill, and the assets were free from mortgage loans or any form of loan capital, excepting, of course, the debenture issue, which was practically covered three times. They might therefore consider that, having regard to past results and present financial position, that the business was well organised and managed, and in every way exceedingly sound. They would remember that last year the Trade was threatened, that in case the Licensing Bill was rejected—as it was—the Government intended to retaliate in their next Budget. He ventured to say the Government licensing proposals were obviously framed with that intention; they were a skillful revival—though in a harsher form—of the defunct Licensing Bill. The licensing proposals appeared to be a deliberate intention to reduce the number of licensed houses by heaping charges upon them to an unreasonable and unbearable extent, and thus wiping many of them out of existence without giving compensation. It appeared to him that in the coming night they would have to decide whether the word "property" should be expunged from the dictionary, and everything thrown into "the melting-pot of Socialism." He could not conceive why one industry should be singled out to bear such an immense proportion of the new taxation, bearing in mind that the Trade already furnished nearly 38½ millions of revenue out of a total tax revenue of 130½ millions; that was to say, almost a third of the tax revenue of the country was drawn from imposts on their trade. One was at a loss to understand how the Chancellor of the Exchequer could justify the licensing clauses either on the ground of equality of distribution of taxation or the ability of the trade to bear additional taxation. Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P., the Radical teetotaler, and strongest advocate of last year's Licensing Bill, said, "The Budget hits everybody in every direction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is running round like a devil with a pitchfork, sticking it into everyone he sees." He certainly was sticking it into the trade, in a most unjust and vindictive manner. What they wanted was temperate, and not intemperate, legislation; and whether as brewers or licence-holders the trade would, he was sure, never be found wanting in its willingness to co-operate in any just and equitable measure of temperance reform. That last word prompted him to refer to another important matter—viz., that of "public-house reform." Some six weeks ago the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Yeatman Biggs), in reference to temperance work, and in particular to the subject of licensing and public-houses, said:—"In making a new and better effort, might it not be well to cease denouncing public-houses as such? What was needed was, not the destruction, but the reform of the public-house, and a more general recognition that some kind of a public-house was a national necessity. At the same time there must be drastic punishment for those who turned what was meant for the public good into an opportunity for public hurt. The best members of the 'trade' desired to make their houses places of general meeting and innocent recreation and refreshment, and would be helped to accomplish this more truly by sympathetic than by vindictive legislation." He (the chairman) was convinced there was and had been a strong and earnest desire on the part of the "trade" to put their houses in order, but their efforts in that direction did not appear to meet with that encouragement and support he considered they deserved.

Mr. J. A. Fairhurst seconded, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. J. A. Fairhurst was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Fisher, Randle, and Fisher re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

THE EXHIBITION OF STANDARD BRITISH JEWELLERY

MAPPIN & WEBB

MAPPIN BROS. INCORPORATED. (1908) LTD

**£500,000 Worth
of Jewels and Gems
Will be Exhibited During
This Week.**

**AT THEIR HANDSOME NEW PREMISES
158-162, OXFORD STREET, W.**

2 NEW PATTERNS 2 OF THERMOS FLASKS

HAVE NOW BEEN INTRODUCED.

	PINTS.	QUARTS
WHITE METAL	10/6	15/-
BLACK 1909	15/6	21/-

(Other patterns as before from 21s. to £10 10s.)

**These keep drinks icy cold or boiling hot
for 24 hours without any artificial help.**

**EVERY HOUSEHOLD SHOULD POSSESS
THEM.**

Invaluable for Babies' Milk or Food—for Invalids, Travellers, Sportsmen, Tourists, Campers, Motorists, Fishermen, Picnickers, and for Hot Tea or Shaving Water in the Bedroom, and a thousand other useful purposes.

**Of all JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS,
IRONMONGERS and STORES.**

Beware of worthless imitations.
Infringers of the "THERMOS" Patent are being prosecuted.
Wholesale only—A. E. GUTMANN & CO., 8, LON. LANE, LONDON, E.C.

H. C. M. (Chilworth) says the skin of a Scot is too thick for tanning. We invite him to try.

J. S. (London, W.) complains of the charges made at the refreshment room in the suburban station of King's Cross for whisky; and says the proprietors receive 15s. for a 3s. 3d. bottle. No wonder it is difficult to get drunk.

"BISHOP OF LITTLE ILFORD" (Manor Park) says that Roman Catholicism was not heard of until the Reformation. This is certainly a novel way of putting it.

"INQUISITIVE" (Faversham).—We do not know why the Prince of Wales did not board his yacht on its tour round the harbour at Dover. You may be right in thinking that he was afraid of getting wet.

A. B. (Hilandsworth) is very angry about Vivian's article on dukes and says he is "eaten up with envy and jealousy and would be too glad to exchange places with one of the rogues." She writes: "Of course I am quite aware of the fact that you can afford to laugh when I say that I have told the newsagent: 'No more JOHN BULLS,' but still the opinion of gentlemen and ladies is worth something to most people." Ha! Ha! Ha!

"ANOTHER OF THEIR VICTIMS" (London, S.E.) writes that the original firm of Seymour and Whiteman was run by two brothers named Whiteman, who afterwards opened a business at Finsbury Park as Cox and Co., the name of their former firm having presumably become unsavoury. He offers to come forward and "testify to the iniquitous treatment received at the hands of these plausible blood-sucking sharks." Almost libellous.

J. R. (New Brighton) has been tricked by Davies and Co., 26, Denmark Hill, whom we have often shown up.

M. C. (Elephant and Castle Theatre) writes: "Bravo, JOHN BULL, for your indictment of the dukes! You should have also mentioned the marquises, especially the Butes." All in good time.

S. T. (Blackheath) says that the Yankees have been having some celebrations and that "every car in the procession was an insult to England," and a gentleman on the grand stand was mobbed for wearing an Union Jack in his button-hole. He informs us that you cannot buy such a thing as a British flag in any store in America, yet Stars and Stripes are seen all over London.

J. W. K. (Heywood) says that Armstrong and Co., 82, Paradise Street, West Bromwich—who are dunning the victims of H. White, the tipster—are identical with a Manchester firm similarly named, about which the Board of Trade have received over 80 complaints from creditors under deeds of arrangement in respect of which Armstrongs were acting as trustees, that dividends had been withheld. In an action at the Burton County Court, four creditors under a deed executed so long ago as 1903, sued for the dividends due to the n. It was stated that Armstrong, as "The Traders' Protection Society," circularised tradesmen who were in difficulties, offering to get them out of their troubles. He had received £190 in this case, and the fraud lay in his failure to pay the dividends due to the creditors. Armstrong's solicitor admitted that the case looked very black against his client, and the Judge, remarking that Armstrong had not done his duty, made an Order for the execution of the trusts of the deed, the rendering of proper accounts, and the removal of Armstrong from the post of receiver. Defendant was also ordered to pay the personal costs of the action.

G. C. C. (Bournemouth) sends a warning against the American Kidd "cure" for obesity. It is advertised as "free," but enquiries are followed by parcels of stuff and demands for guineas.

A. W. T. (Canterbury) is glad we have our eye on W. T. Stead, and hopes we will keep it there. But we might need a pair of blue glasses.

T. H. D. (Amhurst Park) wants a biscuit for an advertiser who offers 10s. a week for a secretary who is to work eleven hours a day, but we do not imagine the fellow will obtain many replies.

H. A. H. (Rochester).—The writers of our human documents are welcome to all the biscuits they can get, poor chaps. We don't edit their contributions.

"MAJORITY RULES" (Dorking) defends the Protestant Alliance, which bothered the new Lord Mayor. He asks whether we would tolerate the Pope being toasted before the King. We do not see that we are called upon to interfere with the drinking habits of others, and after all it is merely a paraphrase of the well known "Church and State."

J. R. M. (Morley) tells us of an interesting conversation about JOHN BULL, its Editor and the "John Bull League," which he had with a fellow passenger in the train. The stranger was very complimentary upon the first and last-mentioned topics, but was somewhat qualified in his praise of the Editor. That does not matter, however, as long as we are talked about.

W. G. (Londonderry) complains that there is not a single Scotchman in our business Cabinet. Well, Scotland has had her full share in the past.

A. E. H. (Bedford) is angry because we did not answer a question he sent us some time ago. Perhaps it was not of sufficient general interest. He says he is anxious to know something concerning "that Orange Club, as the secretary has the money and he won't tip up." What Orange Club?

A. W. (Mitcham Junction) says workmen's trains are overcrowded, and that the South London Railway Tube persists in running empty carriages owing to an insufficiency of guards. We always welcome complaints about railway companies.

"A LOVER OF DANCING" (Dundee) has found dancing a pleasant and healthy exercise, and maintains that it need not be accompanied by horse-play. In his opinion, "the ball-room teaches young men and women how to behave towards each other much more than any music-hall, theatre, or flirting in the streets." Of course, flirting in the streets is an excellent instrument of education.

"NOTNAM."—Kidd was evidently kidding your friend.

W. H. T. (Seacombe) asks if we know anything of the Peoples' Novelty Stores (9, Rugby Chambers, W.C.). They extracted 3s. 6d. from his nephew by promising a £10 prize, which has not yet been received.



We ask
for only

5/-

with
order.

A GREAT OFFER

All the delights of the Perfected Talking Machine are within your reach on the Easiest Terms made.

WE DELIVER our Perfected "CORONAPHONE" with 6 Superb Records Carriage Paid, on receipt of 5/- only, and if completely satisfied with Machine and outfit after full trial, the balance is payable by 9 monthly payments of 5/- The "Coronaphone" is a First-class Machine, with a Powerful Motor guaranteed for 5 Years. The Cabinet is of exclusive design, Solid Oak, fine piano finish. The sound horn and tone arm give the finest possible results, and the producer is so exquisitely sensitive as to render with full effect powerful band and orchestral records as well as delicate vocal or instrumental solo passages.

With every machine we include Free, SIX Superb selected Records including well known bands, descriptive selections, solos by leading vocalists, and the favourite songs of the great comic artistes—a thoroughly high-class and up-to-date programme.

The Perfected Talking Machine is the most marvellous invention of the present age and the most extraordinary home entertainer ever introduced. Endless fun and amusement for the family circle, and our magnificent Repertoire of high-class disc records caters for every taste and gives you exactly the music you appreciate and enjoy. Every Machine sent on approval.

CATALOGUE FREE—Send for our New Phonograph Catalogue, containing all styles and prices of both Needle and Sapphire Talking Machines, all offered on the most beneficial terms ever made. Cash Discount.

GREAT RECORD OFFER Every Talking Machine Owner should send for our extraordinary Offer of 20 Needle Disc Records, arranged in complete & thoroughly refined Programmes of 20 Significant Selections delivered for 2/6 with order & Easy Monthly Payments. Send a Post Card for our "Special Record Offer."

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SHEFFIELD

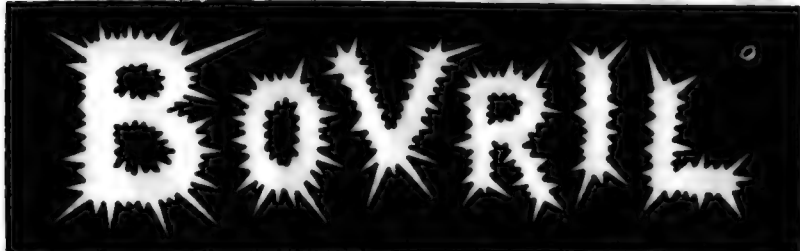
TADDY'S
GRAPNEL
MIXTURE

A BLEND OF CHOICE TOBACCOS.

Price 6½d. per one Ounce Packet.

" 1/1 " two " Tin
" 2/2 " four " "

The power of Beef is In



SPECIAL OFFER

Now that Xmas is fast approaching we are prepared to grant loans from £20 to £5,000 at greatly reduced rates on your approved note of hand only, without Security or Sureties. NO FEES OR FINES. Distance no object. Easy Repayments. Strictest privacy. Information readily given. Apply to us before completing elsewhere.

WILLIAM STANLEY and CO.,
271 and 273, Oxford Street, London, W.
Phone, Gerrard 6067.

The LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS will CLOSE on or before the 18th day of November, 1909.

UNITED STATES LUMBER and COTTON Company.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A., by which the Liability of a Shareholder is limited to the nominal amount of his Shares.

SHARE CAPITAL:

Authorised, \$5,000,000; Issued, \$5,528,100.

AUTHORISED BOND ISSUE—

\$2,000,000 Five per cent. 20-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

In denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 each.

\$500,000 of the above Bonds have been taken firm in the United States, and the balance of \$1,500,000 of the Issue is now being offered for Subscription at the price of 91 per cent., equal to £94 London delivery for each Bond of \$500, equal to £103 15s. 6d. sterling, payable as follows:—

	Per \$100 Bond.	Per \$500 Bond.	Per \$1,000 Bond.
On Application ...	21	25	210
" Allotment ...	5	25	50
" 1st December ...	5	25	50
" 1st January, 1910 ...	5	25	50
" 15th February, 1910 ...	2 15s.	14	28
	£18 15s.	£94	£188

Payment in full may be made on or after allotment under discount at the rate of Four per cent. per annum. The rate of exchange is taken in all cases at \$1.864.

Applications for the Bonds should be made on the form enclosed with the prospectus, and forwarded to the Company's Bankers:—

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C. THE BRITISH LINEN BANK, Edinburgh, London, Glasgow and Branches. SWISS BANKVEREIN, Basle, Zurich, St. Gall, Geneva, London.

The Bonds will be secured in favour of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, Chicago, and the City Safe Deposit and Agency Company, Limited, London, on behalf of the bondholders, by a First Mortgage upon the whole of the Real Estate, Cotton Lands, Timber Lands, Plant, and all other immovable properties of the Company. As will be seen from the letter of the President of the Company (in the full Prospectus), the Freehold Lands amount to 130,111 acres, and are stated by the experts to carry approximately 82,000,000 feet of long leaf yellow pine and other valuable timbers, and that the plant includes four saw-mills, planing mills, dry kilns, railroad sidings, two cotton gins, and upwards of 1,000 houses, in addition to several small towns.

The Bonds will be redeemable by means of a Cumulative Sinking Fund of 4 per cent. per annum, commencing with the year 1913, and any bonds outstanding on the 1st January, 1929, will be redeemed on that date. The Sinking Fund will be applied in the purchase of bonds at the market price, if not exceeding 103 per cent., otherwise bonds for the Sinking Fund will be bought at 103 per cent. In any event the bonds will all be redeemed at 104 per cent. by the 1st January, 1929.

The Bonds are to bear interest, and interest will be payable half-yearly, on the 1st January and 1st July, the first full coupon being payable 1st July, 1910, in New York and London.

DIRECTORS.

A. S. TERRILL, President.
COLBY DAVIES.
JOHN BRYAR.
E. C. Van NORSTRAND.

THOS. H. KELLEY.
WM. J. BRYAR, Jr.
W. V. TERRILL.
G. G. WOLFE.

ENGLISH ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILLIAM H. BAILEY (Director Manchester Ship Canal), Sale Hall, Cheshire.
SAMUEL CLOUGH, Esq. (Messrs. Clough, Pike and Co., Bradford), Steeton Hall, Steeton, Yorkshire.
LAFAYETTE H. DE FRIESE, Esq. (Director Borax Consolidated, Ltd.), Royal Street House, London, E.C.
JOHN MILLAR, Esq., J.P., Paisley, N.B.
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GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C. THE BRITISH LINEN BANK, Edinburgh, London, Glasgow and Branches.

BANKERS FOR THE CONTINENT.

SWISS BANKVEREIN, Basle, Zurich, St. Gall, Geneva, London.

TRUSTEES FOR BONDHOLDERS.

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Chicago, U.S.A. THE CITY SAFE DEPOSIT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, 15, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

SOLICITORS IN ENGLAND.

ASHBURN, MORRIS, CRISP AND CO., 17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.

COUNSEL IN UNITED STATES—STEELE, DE FRIESE AND STEELE, Mutual Life Building, New York City.

BROKERS—FIM, VAUGHAN AND CO., 1, Draper's Gardens, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.; BILLET, CAMPBELL, AND GRENFELL, 2, Throgmorton Avenue, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.

OFFICES IN UNITED STATES—103, LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. LONDON OFFICE—286, WINCHESTER HOUSE.

GEORGE R. SMITH, Secretary.

Dated 12th November, 1909.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Offices of the Company and from the Bankers and Brokers.

You can now obtain Coffee freed from poisonous Caffeine.

Caffeine is the dangerous ingredient which makes Coffee impossible to many, dangerous to all. It is without taste or smell, therefore its removal withdraws no essential element from Coffee.

LIFEBELT COFFEE

Is Pure Coffee without Caffeine—therefore the only safe Coffee.

Lifebelt Coffee contains no Caffeine, no Chicory, no adulterant. It causes no palpitations, no sleeplessness, no cerebral excitement. Why drink ordinary Coffee containing a poisonous drug when you can now obtain Lifebelt without the poison?

Over 2,000 Medical Men endorse "Lifebelt" Coffee

and thousands of the public who have been obliged to give up ordinary coffees are now finding out that they can drink "Lifebelt" without feeling any ill-effects whatever.

"Lifebelt" Coffee is sold by grocers in the whole berry or ground and in all growths—Mocha, Java, Costa Rica East, Indian, &c. Prices 1/6, 1/9, 2/-, and 2/6 per lb. See that you get "Lifebelt" Brand.

The Booklet tells the Story

of the caffeine-free coffee more completely, and also gives many interesting reports. Send post card for a free copy to-day to the "Lifebelt" Coffee Co., Ltd. (Dept. 36), 71, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

JEWELLERY

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

RING BUYING

It itself presents no difficulty but to obtain the best value for this cash is the difficulty of most purchasers. We offer you the solution. Unlike other Ring manufacturers we do not supply our goods to the wholesale or retail houses, but sell direct to the public at a very low cost, thus ensuring the maximum of value to our customers.

Besides Rings of every description, we supply every other kind of Jewellery at prices unequalled anywhere. All gems guaranteed genuine, and gold has the English Hall Mark upon it.

HANDSOME CATALOGUE FREE

Let us send you our new Illustrated Catalogue, giving list of exceptional bargains. A post-card sent to-day will secure this interesting book and show you how we can save you money AND REMEMBER we guarantee to please or exchange any article not approved.

GRENFELL, FRAZIER & CO.
DEPT. 40, 12, EDGWARE RD., LONDON

Before Buying Stocks and Shares CONSULT

"THE WEEKLY REPORT."

We can PREVENT mistakes where we cannot undo them.

For free specimen copy fill in coupon and forward to—
THE EDITOR,

1, Tokenhouse Buildings, London, E.C.

Name (Mr. Mrs. Miss)
Address

P. S. sends us some particulars of the National Publishing Co. (44, Manor Park Road, N.W.). Their prize competition certainly does not sound attractive.

A. B. (Newport).—We have refused the advertisement of the Premier Electric Institute (133 and 135, Regent Street, W.).

"CORIA" (South Dublin) says that the various Corporations, Councils, and Boards throughout Ireland seem to imagine that they were elected for the purpose of self-advertisement and self-glorification. He, therefore, thinks that a Business Government is needed quite as much in Ireland as it is over here. He must form a branch of the League.

J. F. B. (London, N.W.) is alarmed about the "lightning service" of trains on the tubes. But it has not yet affected the purveyors of tickets or the lift attendants.

W. G. H. (Harborne) wants Vivian to resume his book reviews, but considers his article on dukes "awful pille."

A. J. M. says we deserve the thanks of all animals and lovers of animals for Vivian's article on dukes. The poor beasts!

"CONDUCTOR" (Chelsea) says that the London General Omnibus Company suspends dozens of men every day for the most trivial causes, even because the takings are below the average.

H. T. (Glasgow).—We do not recommend the Inventors' League (49, King William Street, E.C.) or their prize competitions.

"M. T. I." writes:—

"Come Balfour, come Joe, the boys of old,
Come all, prepared for the fray;
The 'General Election' cry rings bold:—
'Ring in the new, ring out the old!'
And this Government, away! away!"

There seems to be quite an epidemic of Kiplingism in view of the rumoured general Election. Let it pass!

"CONSTANT READER" (London, S.W.) says that bodies are not literally bared for birching in the Navy, but that great precautions are taken for the removal of all underclothing.

H. C. R. (Liverpool) is suspicious about the National League of the Blind, on whose behalf subscriptions are solicited from house to house. The names and addresses of the offices and committees do not inspire him with confidence, but surely Mr. H. Sanguine sounds hopeful?

E. W. (Tredegar) is "in possession of a recipe for the manufacture of a wonderful vegetable ointment which has been tested by hundreds of people for different skin eruptions," but as he has no money to advertise it, we do not see what he can do.

(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.)

TRADE NOTES.

It is such weather as has prevailed recently that has made the public justly appreciate the supreme value of the mackintosh. When in these days a mackintosh, cut and finished by an expert firm, may be obtained for such a sum as 7s. 6d., there is no excuse for any man to rush about courting illness and the inevitable doctor's bill. Messrs. Parker's it is who are supplying this wonderful mackintosh, and there is no doubt that anyone purchasing from them may rely on obtaining articles exactly as described.

ALL lovers of fiction should buy a copy of the November *Grand Magazine*, and enter for the £1,000 competition just announced. The *Grand* is a splendid all-story magazine, sold at 4½d. net. The chief prize in this competition is £500, and that prize will be won by the reader who sends in the best answer to an easy question. To obtain full particulars a post card should be sent to the Publisher, *Grand Magazine*, 3-12, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS are again to the fore with their Christmas and New Year cards, calendars and gift books. The firm have added more royal patrons to their clientele, and it can only be said of their productions that they well maintain the big lead they have always had in the trade, covering as they do an enormous range as to price and design, but all reaching the high-water mark of beauty and novelty.

ROAD-HOG—A.R. 1863.—Take our advice and slow down when you are passing a man riding a valuable mare plainly very shy.

THE writer of a letter signed "A Bank Clerk," who addresses from Claremont Road, Marlow, is asked to send us his name and precise address.

We notice that the Motorists' Protection League, Ltd., has been advertising in the *Daily Telegraph* for an Assistant Secretary at an annual salary of £100 per annum, with annual increment of £50. The increment is generous, but less so, perhaps, if the qualification is remembered, namely, the deposit of £250, upon which interest at 6 per cent. is promised. The loan is also stated to be "fully secured." Have any of our readers information respecting the Motorists' Protection League, Ltd., of 19, Regent Street, Whitehall Place, S.W.?

FREE TO THE RUPTURED.

A Well Known Authority Sends a Sample of a Famous Method Free to All.

We will send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free trial of our famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address, and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. R. Wharton, 52, Domestic Street, Holbeck, Leeds, was ruptured seven years, tried all kinds of trusses, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when, by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Rice method. He is cured, and has worn no truss for over six years.



R. WHARTON.

Mr. Wharton says:—"I tried the Rice method, and it cured me. I had been ruptured seven years and tried all kinds of trusses with no benefit. I am doing all I can to persuade every

ruptured person to try this method, which I think is worth its weight in gold."

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method. It has cured thousands of people without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Do not fail to send in this Coupon to-day.

COUPON (B 1101).

Cut out and post to WM. S. RICE, Ltd., 8 & 9, STONECUTTA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Time Ruptured?.....Age?.....
Right, left, or both sides, or navel?.....
Name.....
Address.....

MOLASSINE DOG AND PUPPY CAKES

are suitable for

ALL KINDS OF DOGS AND PUPPIES,

No Fancy Preparations being necessary.

These foods are composed of the purest ingredients only. Their unique effects are due to the antiseptic properties of the foods of which the cakes are compounded.

They aid digestion, keep dogs' skins and coats in fine condition, eradicate internal worms and parasites, and prevent the dogs smelling.

ABSOLUTELY DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER CAKES.

Sold by Grocers, Stores, Corn Merchants, and

THE MOLASSINE COMPANY Ltd.,

113, Tunnel Avenue, GREENWICH, S.E.

In districts where these Cakes are not stocked by Dealers, we pay carriage to Consumers on quantities of 28 lbs. and upwards. Send for Samples.

"Molassine Meal the Food for all Animals."

FREE TRIAL



Gramophones, Pathophones, Chelaphones, Edison Phonographs from 27s. 6d., or 6s. Monthly. Any instrument sent with 28 collections for 3 days' Free Trial. SEND FOR SPECIAL OFFER TO-DAY.

PASKELL & KEYS, London's Largest Phonograph Dealers, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C. Show Rooms, 44, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 43, Stoke Newington Road, 146, Seven Sisters Road, N.

SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Booth's Finest Old Dry
the only matured **Gin**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE
Established 170 Years
GRAND PRIX AWARD FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

Subscription Closes on Saturday, November 20th.

America and Canada are Booming. Great Prosperity. Immense Trade.

Whether or not you have ever dealt in American Railroads, or Canadian Stock we proclaim this fact; send us at once the application form attached below and learn from your own experience whether our advice and methods are valuable. The time to buy is on days of reaction, as this is the condition precedent to a rise in prices. Very large amounts were paid out in connection with our former Trust transactions. Participants in our future Trust operations are invited to inspect list of payments.

TRUST IN U.S. STEELS COMMON.

A great boom has commenced in America and Canada. It will be the boom of the century. America and Canada are growing with wonderful rapidity. There have been record crops. A great and wonderful harvest. Land values going up by leaps and bounds. Vast trade expansion, and consequently fortunes being made every day.

You cannot be pushed out of the market in six months even if a panic should occur. Temporary reactions do not affect your transaction in the least, and no further margin is required.

(For 3 Months, £2 for every 1,000 dols.)

Your whole liability is limited to £2 (remitted) for every \$1,000.

The profit in three months is estimated at £60 for every £2 remitted, which should mean that one will have returned £60 plus £2 equal to £62.

Whether or not you have ever dealt in American Railroads or Canadian Stocks we invite you to send us at once the application form attached below and learn from your own experience whether our advice and methods are valuable for the general public.

Nothing else is expected of you than to recommend us to the circle of your acquaintances after the success has been completely proven, that means not before you have received from us £60 on your £2 remitted.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAY, THE 20th OF NOVEMBER, 1909

**Amount Required £2
Estimated Profit £60**

GERSON HAMSON & CO., LIMITED, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: ESPONJAS, LONDON.

OUR CAMPAIGN FOR 1909.

INTERVIEW WITH A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MAGNATE.

We dare say we are experts in Yankees (American Railways) and Canadian Stock, and that we know everything about them that can be known. We dare say that we understand the entire Wall Street System better than any one of our competitors, and very often have an occasion to feel that in 3 months we could bring you further than you can get yourself in 3 years.

Nowadays almost everybody has a friend who is a dealer or broker in Stocks and Shares, so we cannot expect that you should give us the preference, unless we actually prove to you that we are often sooner and better informed than other firms. In the end the public will transact their business where the best profits are to be gained and the best conditions to be obtained.

We shall prove to you that our advice is valuable.

A Trust in Steels Common: It is our intention to possess in 1909 the largest amount of clients that ever a stock broker or dealer could boast of, and we will realise this fact through our Trust Operations. We will force you to a certain degree, at least once, to give us an order and to form your own opinion about our method of dealing and the capacities of our correspondence.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

"Don't be a Bear on America," J. Pierpont Morgan said. "That man who is, goes broke." And we say "America is going to hum and Canada too."

Whether or not you have ever dealt in American Railroads, or Canadian Stock we proclaim this fact: Send us at once the application form attached below and learn from your own experience whether our advice and methods are valuable.

OUR PROPOSITION.

A Trust in U.S. Steels Common (For every Thousand Dollars you must send £2—and the estimated profit is £60—in 3 months).

Condition 1st. All shares are opened at the London closing price of Saturday, the 20th of November, which quotations are controlled by almost every English paper (Globe, Daily Telegraph, Financial News, Financial Times, etc.). Suppose the closing price in London should be 93½—93½ then is the buying price 93 net, which means naturally without you paying any further commission or other expenses. If you sell or buy according to tape prices and yet have to pay commission you are paying too much.

A Daily Newspaper, from which you are able to ascertain these prices exactly, is sent you free of charge with every order.

2nd. All transactions will be closed the same date at London closing price, i.e., three months after the Trust opens, i.e., Monday, 21st February, 1910, and all profits, without any limit will be returned with the two pounds of your remittance.

3rd. If on Monday, 21st February, 1910, there would have been no profit made, the transaction will be kept open for the next 3 months, i.e., Friday, 20th May, 1910, without any further margin. We hope it is now quite clear to you that the worst that can happen is that the closing quotation in London on 20th May 1910 is 10% per cent. or more under the quotation of 20th Nov., 1909; and then, and only then, would your loss be £2, and under no circumstances more than the two pounds remitted.

4th. Every buyer receives a stamped contract informing the purchaser that if necessary we keep the account open for 6 months, and that the entire responsibility of the buyer is limited to the £2 remitted.

OUR CORRESPONDENT PREDICTS:

A boom in Yankees and quotations for the different shares never surpassed; also that Steels will be at 125. That means those investing in Steels should make a profit of £60 on every Thousand Dollars. Please keep in mind that the same correspondent after an interview with one of the best known American financiers predicted a rise of 60 per cent. in Unions, and those who have followed our advice will not have forgotten this.

We are convinced that through our Trust Operations we shall enlist and retain you as one of our clients.

On Saturday, 20th Nov., the Subscription will be closed. If you wish to become a participant in the Trust please send by return post the attached application form, with your name and address and the amount of Two Pounds to:—

GERSON HAMSON & CO., Limited, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CHAT ON 'CHANGE.

This book, compiled by a leading financial expert, will be sent gratis and post free to every one subscribing in our Trust Operation.

It is a complete handbook and guide for the use of those who wish to study the various methods of Stock Exchange operations.

Being written in plain and easy language, it can be readily understood by everybody.

THIS BOOK MAY BE USED

I buy thousand dollars U.S. Steel Corporation Common Shares on the London closing price of Saturday, the 20th of Nov., 1909, and further on the conditions as mentioned in your advertisement, for which I enclose £2, with the understanding that my entire risk is limited to this amount.

NAME

ADDRESS

If you will invest a larger amount, please make the form out accordingly. For instance: If you wish to make out the form for \$5,000 you must remit £10. You can also REMIT BY POSTAL ORDER OR CHEQUE. More of these forms can be obtained by application to our offices or by writing.

RACING NOTES

By W. LOTINGA.

"Larry Lynx" of THE PEOPLE, and "Magpie" of THE GLOBE.

The Gift Horse.

Naturally there were a great many replies regarding the racehorse Out o' Sight, which I offered to one of my readers on the condition that the old horse was assured of a good home for the rest of his life, not sold, and used ONLY for stud purposes. He is just the type of animal—a very big powerful black brown, who has been a useful racehorse, and is beautifully bred. The result of the draw favoured Mr. J. C. Stone, of Parkwood Farm, Dicker, Sussex, to whom the horse has been sent.

Prophetic.

Derby's is, of course, great sport, and to-day (Thursday) I should assign the Allestree Plate to Toyshop, while fearing to miss TWINKLE in the Chatsworth Plate, and, of course, following EAST POOL—only beaten three or four heads at Liverpool—for the Osmaston Nursery. The Derby Cup, a very open event, will, I think, fall to CATTARO or ALTITUDE. The latter could win if she cares to, and she has been doing the right sort of work.

On Saturday, at Gatwick, the Lincoln failure, under sensational circumstances, LAERTIUS, will surely take the Nutfield Nursery; and at Warwick, if CATTARO has not failed utterly or been penalised at Derby, he may gain the November Handicap. His stable companion, MORENA, has a big chance in the Midland Counties Handicap the next day.

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(Established 24 years.)

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William Ferguson "Slump Cross" A.F.C., Halifax, was last week one of the recipients of Harry Appleton's £5 Notes for correctly forecasting Winners on the Free Coupons. Kindly note that Harry Appleton has always paid all clients' winnings in full without exception.

Clients will receive my book entitled, "Football and How to Play It." Write for Terms—Postcard: 1d, Letters 2½d.

Turf Accounts Opened with responsible persons.
Mention this Paper.



OATINE for Men after Shaving.

It has been said that a man's temperament day by day depends upon the condition of his razor. This may be, or may not be so, but the condition of his face after shaving certainly depends on the razor, and it is a fact that never mind how fine a condition the razor may be in, the after effect of shaving is a soreness and chapping of lips and face. This unfortunately cannot be avoided, but it can be

minimised to such an extent that it is hardly noticeable by the use of good shaving soap such as either the Oatine Shaving Cream (in tubes) or the Oatine Shaving Stick, both of which are British made and most carefully prepared for the purpose, the cream giving a heavy, and the stick a lighter, close-lying lather, but being alike in this, that both give a free, smooth, lasting and agreeable lather that will not dry on the face. If you have not tried either of the Oatine Soaps for shaving do so without delay.

To relieve the irritation caused by shaving there is nothing so effective as Oatine Cream, which possesses special healing properties; it should be applied immediately after shaving and should be gently rubbed into the skin, or, better still, rubbed into the beard over night or before the morning shave, this has the effect of softening the beard in a most astonishing manner, rendering shaving far easier and simpler than it is in the ordinary way.

FREE SAMPLES

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I have large capital always on hand available. Please or write saying what you require, and I will give you definite part values which you definitely will find entirely suitable and convenient, or if you call, business completed at first interview.

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Phone: Mayfair 3604 Pads 235.

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See Page 111. of Cover.

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OF THREE LEAGUE  
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The active principle of ALEXINE is free phosphoric acid, which acts upon the otherwise insoluble phosphates in your food and in your system, and enables your brain, your nerves and your muscle to take them up and make use of them.

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To each of the holders of copies of JOHN BULL of specified date bearing any of such numbers we will, upon production of a sufficient portion of the cover to identify the date and number, pay the sum of ONE GUINEA, in return for his (or her) using his best endeavour for one week to increase our circulation.

The following claims have been received for the issues of June 26th and October 2nd:—

Mrs. M. SPENCER, 30, Summerside Place, Leith. (No. 223,595.)

Mrs. ROBERT HOWIE, Northfield, Barassie, Troon, N.B. (No. 69,444.)

The following claims have been received for the issue of October 9th:—

BERNARD O. OISMAN, 43, Swinagate, Grantham. No. 196,123.)

JOHN A. GUTHERSON, The Chesterton, 327, Portobello Road, North Kensington, W. (No. 41,534.)

HARRY PIPER, 88, Bramfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W. (No. 247,733.)

W. G. PITT, 44, Tachbrook Street, Pimlico, S.W. (No. 205,084.)

FRANK OSBALDESTON, 53, Lorraine Mansions, Holloway, N. (No. 21,624.)

TOM ORDISH, 196, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent. (No. 7,483.)

Mrs. O. KNIGHT, 41, Birstall Road, South Tottenham. (No. 189,643.)

WM. S. MACKENZIE, 7, Foxham Road, Tufnell Park, N. (No. 1,804.)

PERCIVAL PETT, 23, Haselrigge Road, Clapham Park Road, S.W. (No. 213,843.)

Mrs. A. GREENWOOD, 27, Arthur Street, Redcar, Yorks. (No. 210,023.)

H. PARKES, 45, Shaftesbury Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds. (No. 96,478.)

J. O. DALKIN, 29, Alliance Street, Hartlepool. (No. 27,448.)

J. A. RODGERS, 18, Newcastle Street, Sheffield. (No. 93,322.)

M. DIXON, 85, Erlanger Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. (No. 211,014.)

P. TEMPLE, 37, Chester Terrace, Preston Park, Brighton. (No. 112,137.)

F. G. SHADWELL, 1, St. George's Villas, Chiltern View Road, Uxbridge. (No. 32,939.)

W. LEWIN, 1, Hainault Street, Ilford, Essex. (No. 151,950.)

W. K. PURVIS, 26, Fowler Terrace, Edinburgh. (No. 220,767.)

EDWARD DANIELS, 8, Honiton Road, West Kilburn. (No. 293,212.)

The following are the 100 numbers for our issue of October 23rd:—

|       |       |        |        |        |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1812  | 33188 | 64230  | 147965 | 207083 |
| 2981  | 36910 | 64319  | 148631 | 211805 |
| 3125  | 37821 | 64471  | 149731 | 212797 |
| 4768  | 38238 | 70433  | 154064 | 215436 |
| 5342  | 40826 | 70510  | 154894 | 226656 |
| 5089  | 40591 | 80328  | 156652 | 228888 |
| 7998  | 44025 | 80457  | 157481 | 243448 |
| 9437  | 44755 | 84073  | 159077 | 250448 |
| 10574 | 45105 | 85393  | 159393 | 261876 |
| 10884 | 46123 | 89554  | 159573 | 276889 |
| 17581 | 50156 | 90309  | 163080 | 286321 |
| 18254 | 53032 | 91132  | 163556 | 302563 |
| 18943 | 56163 | 91356  | 166434 | 306031 |
| 19755 | 57004 | 91723  | 167127 | 307214 |
| 21506 | 57230 | 93639  | 175099 | 315323 |
| 27747 | 58356 | 93815  | 183757 | 328666 |
| 28150 | 60311 | 96928  | 187930 | 342723 |
| 29759 | 60831 | 119335 | 195344 | 348446 |
| 30575 | 63237 | 136558 | 196671 | 352159 |
| 31729 | 64149 | 142994 | 198377 | 356991 |

THE 100 NUMBERS IN RESPECT OF THIS WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR ISSUE DATED DECEMBER 19th (PUBLISHED DECEMBER 16th). INITIAL NOUGHTS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED, BUT FINAL ONES ARE, OF COURSE, RECKONED.

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